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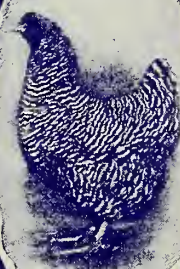
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FEBRUARY

# THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY  
FOR  
POULTRY, LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

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Published  
By  
THE INDUSTRIAL  
COMPANY  
Knoxville







"See that Lacing on Breast and Body"

A JONES WINNER

## GRAND SEASON'S OPENING

To test the merits of my young stock this season, as well as to retain the high rank of the old ones, I made just one Fall Show, selecting the largest exhibit in the South, Nashville, Tennessee, State Fair, 1906.

### JONES, THE WYANDOTTE MAN

Having won at every show of any importance in all sections of the U. S., just decided to try the Southland and as usual captured the majority of all prizes offered, winning

### ALL FIRSTS IN THE CLASSES AND ALL SECONDS BUT TWO

A record that is only a repetition of itself and equaled by no breeder in America. No other breeder has competed and won at as many large shows on

### SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE WYANDOTTES

I have a grand lot of young birds to sell and still have quite a lot of yearling breeders that I am offering. In all I have

### 2500 HEAD TO OFFER AT PRICES THAT WILL MOVE THEM

If you haven't a copy of my handsome color plate catalog don't fail to send for one; it is a work of art and a book that is full of valuable information. Send 10 cents in stamps for mailing.

### SIX LITTERS OF HIGH CLASS SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE

R. E. JONES, The Pines

R. F. D. No. 30, PADUCAH, KY., U. S. A.

## BOSWELL'S ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES

THEY ARE STILL WINNING THE BLUE WHEREVER SHOWN

Whether exhibited by myself or by my customers, my birds never fail to win their share—the "lion's share"—of all the prizes. They have won this season, as heretofore, in the strongest shows, North, East, South and West. For this there is a reason:

### THEY ARE BRED TO WIN.

The ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES were originated and introduced by myself, and have met with marvelous success in the different shows of the country. I have shipped stock and eggs to thousands of customers all over the world, and up to date I have never heard from a single person in complaint that my stock was not as represented. How could they be other than satisfied? For the birds I sell are what their name indicates—the "ACME" of White Wyandotte breeding—bred by a man who knows what it takes to make a winning White Wyandotte, and whose business it is to breed and sell show birds.

**Hundreds of Testimonials**—Vouch for my ability to "deliver the goods," and testify that I always deal with my customers on the square. My customers come back to me from year to year, because they know that the birds I sell are

### BRED FOR MERIT AND SOLD ON HONOR.

I mate and breed my birds for the highest possible exhibition quality, and at the same time give attention to their egg-producing qualities. There are no better egg-producers in the world than the ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES, and they have proven as superior in this regard as in their prize-winning qualities, having laid in my own yards an average of 214 eggs to a pullet in one year—individuals laying as high as 270 eggs during the twelve months. The strain that is superior to the ACME strain does not exist.

Description of Birds, Terms and Prices on Application. Write for my Illustrated Circular.

ACME POULTRY PLANT,

N. W. BOSWELL, Jr., Proprietor,

R. F. D. No. 1. BECKWITH, TENN.

## "SHAW" WHITE ROCKS

Make clean sweep of all first winning \$50. Silver Cup for Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, and show (score 192 points). P

At Tennessee State Show handsome White Rock Club and pen. These winnings at Indianapolis, Illinois State White Rocks are without a White Rocks in U. S. "Judged Handled." Matings better. Good breeding pens, cockerel

specials at Kentucky State Show, display, \$25.00 Cup for best Cock, 100 gold for highest scoring pen in SCORE FOR WHITE ROCKS.

all ribbons but two; winning the best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet of our former records at Chicago, here, and prove that "Shaw" says: "The Best Strain of White Rocks I Ever Eggs \$5 and \$3 per 15. te for what you want.



Wabash

R. F. D. No. 3,

m,  
NE, ILL.



# THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 3

Knoxville, Tenn., February, 1907

(Whole No. 33) No. 9

## POULTRY EXPERIMENTS—No. 4

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

**D**URING December, both pens of Barred Rocks failed to produce eggs for the entire month, as they did in November. The White and Brown Leghorns also failed to lay any eggs during December. The White Wyandottes fell off exactly fifty per cent, laying only 25 eggs in December against 50 eggs for November. The White Rocks also fell off to practically no eggs, only laying four eggs during the entire month of December. The Buff Orpingtons held their own and made a gain of one egg for the month over the record of November. The Black Langshans fell from 37 eggs for November to 24 eggs for December. Thus the Orpingtons were the only pen to keep the number of eggs produced up to the November record even. The cost per dozen was increased from an average of 52 cents a dozen for November to 90 cents

month, the Whites gaining nearly 4 pounds and the Browns over 6 pounds. This gain of weight is certainly encouraging, especially when it is noted that the amounts of grain consumed was increased and the mash decreased. Mash usually makes flesh faster than grain. The gain in weight is due largely to the completion of moult in the fowls. In nearly every pen on the farm there was at least one-third of the birds that did not complete their moult until well in December. This is remarkably late.

It will be noted that the average cost of 90 cents per dozen does not include the cost of maintaining the hens that did not produce any eggs. If these were included, the average would be much higher, and it is very materially increased by the high cost of the pen that produced only four eggs. Attention is called to the pen, Wyandottes, that produced the lowest cost eggs, 2 cents a dozen, and that this low cost is directly attributable to the great gain in weight, 11 pounds, and not extra

RECORD FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1906

Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighted In	Weighted Out	No. Eggs	Weight of Eggs, ozs.	Feed, Lbs		Cost Per Dozen	Average Per Hen
							Grain	Mash		
White Wyandottes.	1	12	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	Record burned	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barred Rocks.....	2	4	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Barred Rocks.....	3	12	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
White Rocks.....	4	12	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. B. Orpingtons	5	12	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	30	...	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black Langshans..	6	12	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. B. Leghorns.	7	10	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	...	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. W. Leghorns.	8	12	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	...	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
White Wyandottes.	9	8	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	...	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ... ..	94	439 $\frac{1}{2}$	454 $\frac{1}{2}$	164	...	388	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

REMARKS: The males made a gain of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. During the month an average of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of green cut bone was fed to each bird. The grain fed was the same as in last month. The mash, fed dry, was composed of equal parts wheat bran and shorts. In estimating the cost of eggs, labor was not considered. The grain was valued at \$1.40 per 100 lbs.; mash \$1.20; green cut bone 80c, and loss or gain of flesh at 10c per lb.

JAS. TYLER, Asst. Poultryman.

a dozen for December. All the pens, except Pen No. 2, Barred Rocks, very materially increased the amount of grain eaten and decreased the amount of mash used. The Buff Orpington pen consumed 45 pounds of grain and 22 pounds of mash in November; in December, they consumed 77 pounds of grain and 10 pounds of mash, thus using 67 pounds of feed in November, while they used 87 in December. In nearly all the other pens the gain in grain was offset by the decrease in mash used. For instance, the White Wyandottes ate a total of 86 pounds of feed in December and their total feed for November was 85 pounds. The same proportions of feed were used by the Leghorns during the two months.

All the pens made an increase in weight. The White Wyandottes gained 11 pounds, and the Black Langshans were next with a gain of 9 pounds. The Leghorns even gained this

RECORD FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1906

Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighted In	Weighted Out	No. Eggs	Weight of Eggs, ozs.	Feed, Lbs		Cost Per Dozen	Average Per Hen
							Grain	Mash		
White Wyandottes.	1	12	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	48	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	02	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barred Rocks.....	2	4	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	46	6	...	...
Barred Rocks.....	3	12	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	...	...
White Rocks.....	4	12	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2.88	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. B. Orpingtons	5	12	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	59	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	32	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black Langshans..	6	12	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	50	93	8	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
S. C. B. Leghorns.	7	12	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	...	...
S. C. W. Leghorns.	8	12	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	62	8	...	...
Total .....	88	415 $\frac{1}{2}$	457 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	557 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	90	2	2

REMARKS: The grain feed valued at 11-3 cents per pound. It was composed of cracked corn, oats and wheat equal parts. The mash was meal 1 part, shorts 1 part, soja bean meal 1 part; value 11-3 cents per pound. There is very little change to be made in the record of December from November as the weather was very much the same; thermometer ranging as low as 20 degrees. There is a slight increase in weight and a slight decrease in egg production from November. The flocks are looking very well, except a few that was on the sick list when I took charge on December 20.

H. C. AUSTIN, Poultryman.

egg production. The gain in flesh counts 10 cents per pound. If this pen, Wyandottes, had not gained any flesh the cost per dozen would have been 57 cents a dozen, about with the other pens that held their own in weight.

The average of all pens was less than one egg per hen during the month. The average for the four pens that laid was a little less than two per hen.

Owing to Mr. Tyler's going to Cornell University for the Short Course in Poultry, Mr. Austin came in charge of the plant December 20th. Every effort was made to continue the feeds and management as near to that practiced by Mr. Tyler as possible and it is believed that this was largely accomplished.

A slight increase will be made during February and March in the amounts of protein fed the pens, owing to the fact that this is the season of heaviest egg production. Otherwise the feeding will be continued as heretofore.



## FEBRUARY POULTRY WORK

BY THE EDITOR

**F**EBRUARY is a busy month with poultrymen, especially those who sell eggs for hatching. The yards should all be mated up by this month, and eggs for setting are now in good demand from many points in the South. With the usual climatic conditions, chicks may be hatched and raised to maturity with a small loss now. It is well to get off a few early show birds in this month. If you can get setting hens, for just a few special matings or a few early birds, you can use them, but it is more than probable that you will have trouble to get setting hens now, and hence you will have to use incubators and brooders. And that brings us up to the question of handling an incubator and brooder.

Read carefully the directions of the maker of the incubator and follow directions explicitly. It may do for an experienced hand at handling an incubator to vary from the manufacturer's directions, and he can very frequently improve, as he thinks, upon the printed directions, but a beginner is likely to make changes or leave out details at very important points, and often with fatal results to the hatch. In putting the eggs in the incubator be sure to see that the thermometer registers evenly, and the machines should be run at least thirty-six hours before the eggs go in, to ascertain this fact. When you put the eggs in, don't stand them on end in order to get every possible egg in the machine, expecting to thin them out when the first test is made. See that they are only slightly elevated at the end.

In selecting eggs, use only the smooth, even eggs, rejecting any extra large or small, deformed, bad-shaped or rough and seamy eggs. These do not hatch under the mother hen and, if they do, make weakly chicks.

You will have to be your own judge of the moisture problem, airing, etc., using your judgment according to the directions given by the manufacturer of your machine. The most important items in incubation are regular temperature, as near 103 as possible, abundance of fresh but warm air, turning the eggs twice a day, daily airing after the fifth day, proper moisture, and allowing the hatching chicks to be to themselves after the shells begin to break.

It is not yet too late to buy that incubator. In fact, just now the busy season is setting in, but you should act in the matter at once. The advice given in January holds good now; that is, to write at once to the makers of incubators and get their catalogues and place your order early.

When the young chicks are hatched out they should be allowed to remain under the mother hen or in the nursery of the incubator from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, without feeding anything except a little sand or grit, possibly. This is to allow the yellow of the eggs to become absorbed or the unabsorbed yolk in the chick will cause indigestion, and then bowel trouble, and a dead, or at least very weakly, chick. The first feed should be a little coarse sand or grit in, say, thirty-six hours after hatching, and in a few hours follow with a feed of dry bread crumbs or small cracked mixed grains. Do not feed too often; not oftener than every four hours and three times a day is sufficient. After the chicks are a few days old—two or three—they may be put on the hopper feed method, if that method is desired. Fresh water should be before the chicks all the time from the first feed on. Small cracked bone may be fed from the start, but beef meal and fresh-cut bone should not be given for the first week or ten days. Very little cracked corn should be fed for the first few days, but may be increased after the first week.

## McCULLOUGH'S POULTRY POINTERS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY PLUMMER McCULLOUGH

**W**ITH February comes our changeable weather in Pennsylvania. Some years are very cold through February, others mild. Some days nice and sun shiny, others very stormy or very cold. Some of our folks seem to think when February comes that winter is nearly over, but I am sorry to say this is not true, for if we have nice weather in February we are more sure to have very rough and stormy weather through March, and perhaps April. Last year our very cold weather was nearly all in March, and when this is the case it makes our hatching season very late. Sometimes it is very hard to get eggs for hatching in early March, especially when your houses, etc., are not suited for the circumstances. Nevertheless we breeders usually mate our pens late in February or early in March. By the time this is in print there will be lots of pens mated. Still I think more pens are mated through March. Today is a very beautiful day. The snow all off. Two days ago sleighs were going. As I write I can look out of the window and see the sun shining bright and the chickens going to and from the running water to drink. This kind of a day is when they are happy, after snow being on the ground for several weeks when the ground is left bare again and they can roam at will.

Perhaps you will think I am drifting a little in this article, so I will settle down and try and write upon what I had in mind when I began, namely, culling, selecting and mating the pens. We cannot cull too closely. I noticed that one of our editors recently said that "If breeders would cull closer success would come quicker." Right you are, friend. Breeders do not cull close enough. I know of breeders who claimed to be breeders that used disqualified specimens for breeding purposes. Any one that has good horse sense will not do this. We can usually get them poor enough without using disqualified birds to help along. Never sell a disqualified bird for a breeder. A good, large, healthy, vigorous cockerel that is disqualified is worth one dollar to some farmer to mate with a lot of dunghills in order to grade up a flock, but they are

useless for anything else. Don't think by this that I mean that a disqualified bird is fit for a breeder, for I do not. I never sold a disqualified bird to any one in my life that I remember of, except to a butcher or huckster.

I want to say right here that I am strongly opposed to breeding from disqualified birds and I would not buy from a man whom I knew used such a bird in his breeding yards. Remember the best is none too good, and (never breed from a specimen that you would not want to reproduce). If you breed from disqualified birds you may expect a goodly number of the young stock to have the same serious fault. If you want good birds, breed from good birds. If you want culls, breed from culls. If you want disqualified birds, breed from that kind, but if you want good, high-class exhibition or breeding stock, don't breed from either culls or disqualified birds. If you do you will regret it. Now, in selecting our breeders for your pens, be very careful what you do. "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." But don't go ahead until you are sure you are right. When you are a little doubtful as to whether some certain specimen should go in your pen or not, I would say do not put her in. You don't want to be doubtful about your matings. You want to know they are right. I would much rather breed from a bird that has several minor defects than from one that has one or two very serious defects. When you mate your pens always pick good, healthy birds for breeders. They should be good, big strong fellows, strong back, wide breast, legs spread wide apart. Must be vigorous, active and hustlers. Always mate a few weeks before you will want eggs for hatching, so your birds will get acquainted, and when you have once mated your pen don't keep changing and putting in strange females all the time. Always mate your females to a mate that is strong in points where your females are weak, and vice versa. This has often been said, but it is very important: Don't put too many females to one male; eight or ten is enough for American breeds, although twelve can sometimes be mated; ten to fifteen for Mediterranean breeds, and six to eight for Asiatic. I do not believe in too many females in the heart of the breeding season, as I don't think a male can fertilize so many eggs in so short a time.



## DEFECTS OF THE RHODE ISLAND RED

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY WALTER J. HUNTER

HERE has been so very much written about the good qualities of the Rhode Island Reds, that I made up my mind to write an article on their bad qualities; but after reading every paper I could find having reference to Rhode Island Reds, and having had some experience with them, I came to the conclusion that I would have to change the trend of my mind, and select some other avenue in which to write, for I could find but one objectionable feature to this great breed, and as it is rapidly being corrected, I will only touch upon it very lightly. Having been bred for utility purposes and hardiness, more than for feathers, they do not breed as true to color as older breeds, and a great deal of culling is necessary if you wish to have a flock of uniform color, but each year we see an improvement, and will continue to see it, until they are bred as true as any of the older breeds, except the white varieties.

The sprightly Leghorn is too energetic, and if you build a fence so high they cannot fly over it, or if you clip their wings, they will simply climb that fence and over they go into your neighbor's garden, and that usually breeds trouble. The Rock and Wyandotte are liable "to fat up behind" and

bone, and a breast that makes them more desirable for the table than any other fowl.

They are rapidly pushing their way to the front rank, and we believe them to be the best all-round fowl in the land for a profitable poultry yard.

A prominent Rhode Island Red breeder wrote me just a few days ago: "I wish I had a thousand more \$5.00 pullets to supply the demand. It is something great. My opinion is that the year 1907 will see the Reds take the lead in numbers, and that the next show season they will lead in num-



First Cockerel at Boston and Second Cock at Madison Square Garden, R. C. R. I. Red. Bred and owned by Philip Caswell, Newport, R. I.



King Solomon and Queen—First Single Comb Rhode Island Cock and Pullet at the Great Banner Show, Charleston, S. C., Nov., 1906. King Solomon weighs 10½ pounds, but is as active as a Leghorn, is a rich even red from tip to toe and red to the hide. Owned and exhibited by L. K. Terrell, Birmingham, Ala.

bers exhibited. At the Columbia, Tenn., show held last December, there were more Rhode Island Reds exhibited than any other variety, being 218.

The Reds may not lay as many eggs in a year as a Leghorn, yet they lay eggs when eggs are worth something. Any old hen will lay during the late spring and early summer, when eggs are worth 10 cents a dozen; but what we "hen cranks" are looking out for is the fowl that will shell out the eggs during the cold winter months, when eggs are money, and in the Rhode Island Red we find this very fowl.

I would not care if my Reds did not lay an egg from June to December, for I would be confident that with that extra heavy coat of feathers they would make themselves known during the winter months. I do not believe I am prevaricating when I say that the Reds will fill as many egg baskets the year around as any known fowl. And why? Because they are warmly clad, they are hustlers, strong and hardy and easy to keep in the pink of condition.

Feathers are used in making many useful and ornamental articles, and there are factories in most of the large cities devoted exclusively to utilizing them. Chicken feathers, curled with hot irons, are used for making feather boas. Screens are made of peacock and turkey feathers and dusting brushes are mostly made from the tail and wing feathers of turkeys. White chicken and turkey wing and tail feathers are dyed and used by milliners. Imitation wings, and even whole birds, are made from small poultry feathers, colored and gued on wire frames shaped to form the article desired. Pillows are turned out by the thousand and muffs and fans are made from feathers. Featherbone, for dress and corset stays, is made from the stiff ribs of turkey feathers. There are three farms in the vicinity of Chicago where peacocks are largely raised for their plumage and the feathers are all contracted for in advance.

Fowls confined and improperly fed sometimes get to eating feathers. The habit spreads and the flock may be ruined unless care is taken to prevent.—Ex.

become practically useless as a profitable fowl after the third year. It is a known fact that Lester Tompkins has a pen of Rhode Island hens seven years old that still retain their good color and are as hardy as pullets. Of course they will not lay as many eggs as the pullets, still they are valuable as breeders.

The Rhode Island Red is the only fowl in the Standard of Perfection that has been produced by half a century of outbreeding. We are told that fifty years ago the farmers around Little Compton, Rhode Island, selected Red males to breed from, claiming that they were more vigorous, and by constantly selecting these Red males and breeding them to females of as near the same color as they could, they unconsciously produced a new breed that today stands second to none.

Almost every poultry journal you pick up contains one or more articles concerning this breed. Mr. C. H. Myckoff gave to the White Leghorn the name of "The Business Hen of America," and the only and original Edward T. DeGraff christened the Rhode Island Red, "The Greatest Utility Fowl on Earth." Now why does Mr. DeGraff give the Rhode Island Red this name?

Because they are prolific layers of large brown eggs, very healthy chicks from the shell, will do well in any climate, and will stand more hard usage than any fowl on earth. They grow very rapidly, are well shaped, compact bodies, long keel



# MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

BY THE EDITOR

NEW York City is the first city of the new world and it is quite appropriate that the Madison Square Garden show held in that city should rank not only as the leading poultry and pet stock show of this continent, but of the world as well. For eighteen years these shows have been held in the "Garden," as it is rather affectionately termed by the exhibitors who make a habit of showing there, and so in age the New York show is the oldest in America. This year the entry fees were raised to three dollars in the vain hope that the show would not be crowded, but the exhibitors seemed only to think that the high price would keep the other fellow away, and a Garden "killing," as a good list of winnings at one show is termed, is so important from a breeder's point of view that the Garden was crowded as ever, a great portion of the cooping being double-decked, and many entry fees were returned to the proposed exhibitors because the birds could not be accommodated. It must be admitted that the beauty of cooping does not of itself make the Garden great, for the coops looked like some of them had seen service with Noah. The general effect of the cooping was extremely bad and very disappointing. The natural light was poor, but was offset by the excellence of the electrical lighting. The effect was most excellent as the lighting was largely from the roof. The Garden is an entire Square and is used for all kinds of shows, very few of which are ever heard of outside of New York except the poultry show, and it has achieved an international reputation. The vast size of the show-room is something that has made very largely the Garden show great, for no other city has yet been able to furnish a show-room that competes in size, light, or location with Madison Square Garden. To a visitor to the Garden for the first time the vastness of the exhibit all under one roof is a thing for wonder and admiration as well. When, as they do at times, every one of the two or three thousand cocks and cockerels become alarmed at one time and sound the danger signal, the noisy clamor is something that will be remembered a lifetime.

The display at the Garden is a single bird display, except breeding pens and exhibition pens. That is the usual custom North and East. That is, birds can not compete for both single class money and also pen money. Separate birds must be entered for pen money. Each bird in the single class is in a separate coop. Only the pen and exhibition pens have more than one bird in them. The coops are all numbered and by buying an official catalog, you can visit the show and learn the owner of each bird even before the awards are made. The show is well systematized and the work carried forward smoothly and accurately. There are enough judges assigned to the classes so that the awards are practically all up the second morning of the show. Of course the show is by comparison. The leading exhibitors at the Garden laugh at the idea of anything but a small county fair being by score card. There is no doubt but that the pleasant sight of the ribbons hanging on the coops after the first day helps out the show very much. Then the marked official catalog, giving every winner, appears the second day. The awards were all paid to the exhibitors who attended the show before the show closed. The admission price to visitors is fifty cents and this alone is a good source of revenue as a large crowd was at the show each day, especially in afternoons and evenings. Many of these visitors were wealthy buyers. For good, high priced sales, the Garden leads the world. Sales at good prices were so numerous as to cease to cause comment. The reason for this is apparent. New York has many rich, yea, over-rich, people, the majority of whom have their country places. When these people see anything that appeals to their fancy or ideas of a good bird, they buy it and the matter of a few hundred dollars is small to them.

A jolly lot of exhibitors attend the Garden show and many pleasant acquaintances of years' standing are renewed annually in this show. If you are a "crank," as poultry fanciers used to be termed, it is no trouble to find plenty of company who will gladly and freely talk with you and make you feel at home.

When it comes to the birds, the number runs this year up close to nine thousand, including pigeons, rabbits, cats, mice, pheasants, etc., for the Garden is a complete pet stock show. Taking it all in all, the most complete show of the kind in the world is the Garden, for you can see everything here under one

roof. For quality, the show, of course, stands high up. One thing is especially noticeable—the great majority of the birds are well groomed and in first class show condition. Very few, if any exhibitors, take birds to the Garden out of show shape. In other words, it is an expert's show. This is something that can be said of very few other shows in the country. It will not do to say that all the birds on exhibition were strictly the best, for in many classes, the display was only average. This show, and a visit to our leading Southern and Western shows will teach any one that all the good birds are not raised North, South, East or West. A good breeder could go to our Southern shows and select birds and take them to the Garden and be in the money. But he would have to fit them thoroughly, for our brethren who show at the Garden are good fitters as well as all-round fanciers. A comprehensive description of the show will not be undertaken, but the winnings of the leading exhibitors will be published later.

One of the novel features at the Garden is the last night. When the whistle blows at ten o'clock, that exhibitors may begin to coop and ship, pandemonium breaks loose. In ten minutes shipping coops are piled ten feet high in front of the seven or eight express agents. Wagon loads of coops are going to the depots in fifteen minutes. The rush, but orderly work, continues all night long, and when a chance visitor walked through the great Garden at noon the next day, Sunday, he found not only all the birds gone, but also the cooping down and packed ready for the next show.

## THE BRISTOL POULTRY SHOW

THIS show was better than last year in number and especially in quality of fowls. The show-room was spacious and well lighted. Under Cochran the birds had the best of care. There were about 400. Geo. O. Brown, of Baltimore, judged. He is the severest judge in the country; makes absolutely no concessions. The birds which had been at Knoxville under Marshall and McClave, scored under Brown an average of four points lower; all got the same dose, but the cards are not much to brag on. I had the only one in the show that scored higher than at Knoxville. The attendance was poor. THE HEN was much in evidence and all sample copies were snapped up the first day. I heard a man say, "Say, Bill; here's that darned HEN again; you find it at every show." The feature of the show was the silver loving cup offered by the HEN for the best display of 10 or more in the American class, awarded for most points—1st, 5; 2nd, 4; 3rd, 3; 4th, 2. It was won by Bayne, of Russellville, Tenn., with his White Wyandottes, for 4 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 fourth, 31 points; Barred Rocks 2nd with 30 points; Andes, Bristol, Buff Rocks, 22 points, 3rd; R. I. Reds, 4th. The cup is a beauty and attracted much attention on exhibition in the window of a leading drug store on State street. As last year Barred Rocks led in number, the quality was fair. Black Langshans were next, quality here to burn, easily the best class at the show; Cochran and Adams, of Bristol, divided honors, S. C. B. Leghorns were next; Copeland had a beautiful exhibit of his usual high quality. A Bristol fancier had highest scoring bird, a hen. Buff Orpingtons were a noticeable array—some beauties. Mrs. Martin was much missed here. In S. C. W. Leghorns it was all Adams. White Wyandottes, Bayne, of Russellville, and Andes, of Bristol, were winners. Buff Wyandottes Andes had hot competition, but pulled out with prizes.

R. I. Reds were next with four fine birds. Almost all breeds were represented with a good show of games, bantams and pigeons. The turkey class was fine. A wild Tom attracted much attention. An amusing feature was the contrast between Buff Cochins and Buff Cochins Bantams—the coops were side by side. Too much credit can not be given to Adams, Andes and Cochran, who carried out the whole show with very little help.

T. L. BAYNE.

Frozen combs will stop egg production. Thaw the frozen comb with snow or cold water and apply vaseline or fresh lard every day for a week.



## PLEASURE AND PROFIT IN POULTRY

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY N. A. KING

**R**EADERS, let us get acquainted! Suppose we draw our chairs round the stove and, while we are warm—our shins, talk chicken. According to “Hoyle,” the chicken business is divided into two branches, one for pleasure, the other for profit. These are sub-divided—like we used to decline words in grammar; you know how we used to take a sentence and build a tree out of it. Well, the poultry business is something like a sentence; we can build our tree out of it, and, if we water and prune it and give it our best attention we will, in time, be able to sit under its shade and enjoy the cool breezes. If, however, we do not give it the attention it requires, it will grow up into a shadeless tree and one that, sooner or later, will have to be cut down as a dead loss to us.

The profit branch of the chicken business is composed about as follows. We go into it as a business, or seek employment from one who is in the business, or as an investment. These are again divided into poultry for market or poultry for exhibition purposes.

The pleasure end of the business is in the small flock for family use, the exhibitor's small pens, and any man who breeds for fancy points only.

It would take too much valuable space to go into all the branches of business, so we will touch but lightly on a few of them.

There are few people keeping poultry today but like to see a dividend declared every year, be it ever so small. Near where I live there is a farmer who has about 200 head of laying hens and his profits for twenty-one years were \$5,000 on eggs alone. This isn't a fortune by any means, but this man made this amount of money between his regular farm duties, so it might be called velvet.

I know another poultryman who bought a flock of Rocks. They were not bred for show or eggs, but by the use of trap nests he has brought his egg yield up from 140 eggs to the bird to 198 eggs to the bird. When visiting his yards a short time ago, I saw an order from Cuba for 500 pullets at \$3.00 each. This same party a short while ago sent three birds (a trio) to Australia for \$75, and another trio to Alaska for \$40.00, and when these birds arrived at their destination the new owner found three eggs in the coop.

Here are two extremes: A farmer making his poultry pay him a profit other than his regular farm work; another man buys an ordinary flock of birds and by skillful handling and “tending to his knitting,” he is reaping his just reward.

I could cite you case after case of this kind, but these two will enable you to see that there is money in the business if properly attended to. No matter if you have only an hour's time in the twenty-four to look after your birds, they should keep themselves and pay a profit.

When the writer first started in the business, quite a few years ago, we knew nothing of hopper feeding, balanced ra-

tions, etc. We balanced our own rations, and, if we had 1,000 birds, fed them by hand three times a day besides the other duties that come with the handling of so many birds.

Where it took two or three men hustling to handle 1,000 birds in the years gone by, we can do the same amount of work now with one man with the improved methods of feeding, watering, etc.

We never heard of a 200 egg hen in those days, and a chick feed was a rarity. Corn meal dough, Johnny cake and such things were our main stays. Brooders were as big as a barn and about as useless. Taking everything into consideration, the man with the “chicken fever” today has a bed of roses to lie in, in comparison to the fellow of eighteen or twenty years ago. It isn't so much the breed or the variety you keep as the attention you give that breed or variety.

While reading over a paper some time ago I was struck with the many kinds of poultry different men kept and every one quoted had had the same thing to say—he had more business than he could supply. You read of one man keeping Langshans and breeding them to perfection and making money from them. Another man will have the old-time favorite, the Light Brahma and breeding them to such a state of perfection that one hen laid over 300 eggs per year.

We read of men keeping Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and other semi-heavy breeds galore, who make money. So, as I said before, it's the attention given, not the breed.

I believe this: What one man can do another can. There is no superior man in this country. The trouble is, most of us do not take advantage of the opportunities that are offered us as quickly as others. Hence our success is slower coming than the other fellow's.

Take, for instance, Mr. Harriman. He owns or has a controlling interest in more railroads than any other man in the country. Why? Because he took advantage of the opportunities as they presented themselves. Many other men had the same advantages as had Mr. Harriman, and their failure can only be attributed to the fact that they failed to grasp the points as they came along. So it is in our business. Some will look ahead and plan their work and follow that plan to success, while another will keep one breed a year, then another and so on, and never amount to a “hill of beans,” and because of his inconsistency and failure will cry down the poultry business as a delusion and a snare.

I started this article saying we would get better acquainted, but have switched off on another topic, so, in order to help one another along, suppose you write your experiences to your paper. Tell them of your success, your failures, your plans for the future and let us get to know one another better than we do. In some future paper I will pick out your letter and try to advise you what to do and how to do it. Not that I know it all, for, by reading of your trials, etc., I will learn something I did not know before, and so will you if you read your paper from cover to cover and think as you read.



This is the Coop of White Leghorns that attracted so much attention at the Tennessee State Fair, Nashville. They won first, second and third Cockerel, first, second and third Pullet, first Hen and first breeding Pen. They were bred and exhibited by Jno. F. Chidress, of Sweetwater, Tenn., the White Leghorn Specialist.



## JUDGING AND SCORING BARRED ROCKS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY JUDGE D. M. OWEN

**I**N judging Plymouth Rocks, bear in mind that the Plymouth Rock is in size medium, between the large Asiatic and the small Mediterranean. In shape the Plymouth Rock is also medium—neither long or tall in sections like the Brahma, or short and full like the Cochin, but medium in all sections.

### THE MALE.

**Symmetry.** As viewed in profile, and from in front, if the specimen is true Plymouth Rock shape, there is no cut, but we seldom, if ever, find such a specimen. The usual cuts for symmetry in Rocks are one-half to one and one-half. Most specimens at this day and time escape with a cut of one-half. If the specimen is good in shape, except breast is hardly full enough, cut one-half. If legs are too long, tail carried rather too high, breast little flat, cut one. If legs long, back narrow and breast very flat or wedge shaped, cut one and one-half. If legs too short, fluff too full, giving specimen a Cochin shape, cut one-half to one.

**Weight.** Cock should weigh 9½ and cockerel 8 lbs. If short in weight, cut two per pound, or in like proportion for any fractional part of pound, using one-quarter as the minimum. If over weight cut at same ratio, allowing one pound for excess, which you do not cut for.

**Condition.** As this is something usually caused by neglect of the owner and for which there is generally no excuse, I usually cut severely for it. If the bird has cold, running at nostrils, cut one-half; if the discharge from nostrils or breath of the bird is offensive, cut one; if plumage is considerably soiled, cut one-half to one; if shanks are rough, what is termed scaly leg, cut one to two; if bird is dumpy appearing sick, cut one; if very sick and in very bad order, I would throw out of competition.

**Head.** If long and snaky, cut one; beak too small or straight, cut one-half to one; if not yellow, has dark spot or stripe, cut one-half to one and one-half; if deformed, twisted, disqualify.

**Eyes.** If not bright red or bay, cut one-half to one. This is a very important point in the male Plymouth Rock, and any specimen failing in having bright, red eye, should be cut well for same. Sometimes you find one eye different in color to the other, one being a bright red, while the other will be much milder red or pearl, cut one for same; if eye is out, leaving only socket, cut one and one-half.

**Comb.** If too large and coarse, cut one to one and one-half; if it lops over very decidedly, you disqualify; if any side sprigs on comb disqualify; if there is positive indication that any point or side sprig has been removed, disqualify. The comb should set straight and firmly on the head and have five well-defined points, serrations being rather deep. If too many or too few points, cut one-half for each; for any thumb mark, cut one to one and one-half; if comb fails to set on head straight, turns to one side at rear, or turns over slightly at top, cut one to one and one-half; if too small, giving the specimen a feminine appearance (which I consider as very objectionable defect in the male), cut one to one and one-half.

**Wattles and Ear Lobes.** If any permanent white in ear lobe, disqualify. If the lobes have a pale appearance, being almost white, but upon pinching same or holding bird head down, letting the blood circulate in same they turn red, you will not disqualify, but cut one-half to one. If one side of wattles is longer than the other, cut one-half; if wattles are coarse in texture, one-half to one; if wattles or lobes or both are wrinkled, not smooth, cut one-half to one.

**Neck.** The color of neck in Barred Rocks is given six points, showing that it is considered of great importance. If hackle is scant, not full enough, one-half to one. You will often find in hackle some feathers with black or smutty undercolor; if neck is correct in color appearance and barred correctly, but has some smutty undercolor, cut one-half to one and one-half; if color of neck runs too light, giving it a whitish gray instead of a bluish gray appearance, cut one to one and one-half; if light undercolor, cut one to two, according to amount of white. If you find any red in plumage of neck, disqualify; if black feathers in neck, cut one-half for each feather; if barring is irregular or uneven, cut one-half to one and one-half. On account of the white bars on hackle of the male of this variety being wider than the black bars, it gives the neck a lighter appearance than the breast and other sections, bear this in mind in cutting for color of hackle.

**Back.** A very important section, the standard gives to this section 12 points, 6 for shape and 6 for color—more points than is given to any other section. The back should be rather long, and broad, with a slight concave rise to tail, with abundant saddle feathers. If too short, one-half to one; if narrow, rounded from side to side and straight, one-half to one and one-half. In color we often find light undercolor in males; for this we cut one-half to one and one-half, according to degree. We sometimes find the undercolor of back white, or cottony as it is often termed, which is a serious defect in the male. If brassy or slightly yellowish, one to one and one-half. If uneven in surface color, one-half to one and one-half; if crooked, disqualify.

**Breast.** Should be full and well rounded, not so full and deep as the Cochin or Wyandotte; if flat or wedge shape, one-half to one and one-half; for irregular barring in breast, as every other section of the Barred Rock, cut one-half to one and one-half; if the tips of feathers are white instead of black, giving breast a whitish gray appearance, one-half to one.

**Body and Fluff.** The body should be full and round enough at sides to correspond with the breast and other sections; the keel-bone straight; if the keel-bone is crooked, cut one-half to one; if fluff is too scant, one-half to one; if too full, one-half to one; the fluff should be moderately full only. The color should be: Body same as other sections; fluff should present a bluish gray appearance, if too dark, one-half to one.

**Wings.** If carried too low so as to give back a rounded appearance or not folded correctly, one to one and one-half; clipped flights or secondaries debar the specimen from competition; for each broken or missing feather of primaries or secondaries, one-half; for each twisted feather in wing, cut one. The barring on primaries and secondaries is broader than in other sections, and the wing is likely to show some feathers in primaries and secondaries nearly black or white with little or no barring, for same cut one to two; two or more solid black primaries or secondaries, disqualify.

**Tail.** If carried too high, one-half to one and one-half; if too low, one-half to one; if sickles are missing, cut one for each missing; if color or tail is smutty, one-half to one and one-half; if two or more solid black main tail feathers, disqualify; if tail is what is known as squirrel or wry, you disqualify; if any doubt as to whether the specimen is clearly disqualified, you give the specimen the benefit of doubt, but cut one and one-half for the defect; if in doubt, drop the bird on the floor and let him move around until you get his natural shape, etc.; if tail is scant or too full, cut one-half to one. You will often find the sickles with too much white; cut one to one and one-half.

**Legs and Toes.** Legs should be of medium length, shanks stout and in color rich yellow; if any other color than yellow or faded yellow, disqualify; if dark spots on shanks, cut one-half to one; if shanks are not stout and good size bone, one-half; if too long or too short, one-half to one; if any feathers on shanks or toes, disqualify; if crooked toe or toes, cut one-half for each. The thighs should be regularly barred so as to show the zebra like stripe.

In judging Barred Rocks bear in mind the general color as viewed from a short distance of the bird should be a bluish gray. If this is not true of the bird's appearance, the color is defective, regardless of however regular or deep the barring may be.

I have written this article on judging and scoring the Barred Rock male with the supposition that the reader has in his hands a copy of the Standard of Perfection, to which he can refer as to the requirements as to shape and color of each section. So I have said little about same, as the Standard gives it better than I can. My aim in this article is to aid, if possible, the amateur in applying the Standard. And I give you my rule of cutting for defects. I give the cuts that the specimens we usually meet with are subject to. There are specimens that would be subject to heavier cuts than I mention, but such are so poor that even the amateur would not consider them as worthy to be taken into consideration.

What are the hens doing in stormy weather? Are they sitting disconsolately on the roosts, or are they happily scratching among the litter for seeds?



## THE WAY TO HANDLE AND PACK EGGS FOR HATCHING

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY W. W. KULP

**A**S there are thousands of people producing and shipping eggs for hatching, there are many ways of putting them up, some good, some not so good.

If the hens are laying good eggs my practice is to gather them from twice to four times a day so they are not gotten too cold first, and later so they are not kept hatching warm too long after being laid, by hens coming on the nests to lay.

I have an egg cabinet in which they stand on their ends and the cabinet can be turned over as a whole. Before I had this I built a platform along one side of the cellar three feet wide and eight long. On this I put saw dust three inches thick. I stood the egg on the small end in this. If they did not go out in several days I would turn them. I have kept eggs three weeks without turning and they hatched well, but I am not sure they were as good as if turned every other day.

One thing I am sure of, eggs should never be left where they will dry out, for an egg to ship should be full. Shaking when it is dried will do more damage than leaving them a little longer before shipping.

There are two main packages, baskets and boxes. Some prefer one, some another. I use and prefer a basket well packed. I have sent out eggs in boxes and the people asked me to put the next lot in baskets. There are several very good makes of boxes. They are roomy and, if packed well and firm will carry well, although I had one of the most particular settings smashed in one of them. The one objection is they cost twice as much as a good basket. Their favorable point is they are more easily packed than baskets.

Single, doubles, and three settings I put in eight, sixteen and twenty-four quart baskets respectively. Line the baskets with paper well if it is cold, then a layer of excelsior; then I take a full page of newspaper and, if it is small, or if I put them in a crate, I take one and a half. I first fold it double and put the egg at one end the short way, folding one side over the egg; then I give the egg a turn so the folded paper is under, then fold the other side over the egg. By folding this way you will have one fold on one side of the egg and the other fold on the other side and have the paper evenly distributed over the egg. When you have it thus far you are ready to roll it to the end. If the paper is wider than four inches or about that I would turn in the edges again. The more you turn in the paper the more folds you will have on the egg. •You want the ends of the paper to extend beyond each end of the egg so if any weight comes on the ends the paper will support it and not the egg. You see the egg is in a small paper box that is somewhat stiff by the way it is made.

I have had many praises on my way of packing. The main point is to be sure and have enough of paper. Many who have seen me pack say: "Why you do not need to have all that paper." But I want them to be so well packed that when they fall from a wagon on the way they will turn up not hurt. I have had them to fall seven feet and not an egg hurt. When you put them in the basket you can put some excelsior between them yet. On top is put a layer, too, and over all the muslin and the label and they are ready for the express. The trade of later years calls for many large packages, containing one hundred to one thousand eggs. These are packed in different ways. Some take barrels and ground cork after wrapping each egg in paper. For one hundred up to one hundred and fifty I use regular egg crates, and in the winter wrap them the same way as I do for baskets, only use more paper, as we have plenty of room, and I seldom have an egg cracked and no cold can touch them. It takes a little time to wrap them, but not long, and the most of us have some aid in the way of children or wife or help.

Some years ago I had a customer in New Jersey who thought I could not get one hundred to him safely. I told him I could and sent them in a crate put up this way, and they turned up as sound as when put in, of course, and he was surprised at the safe way they were put up, for any one can see at a glance that eggs are safe if they get one-half a chance to be cared for on the way.

In the hot weather or when there is no danger of frost I put up the hundred in the same kind of egg crates, but use fillers, only I put eggs in every other hole and be careful to not have an egg right over another below. This way the

bottom of the filler can give in jarring and not come on an egg, and the same plan is used for the side motion, and if they are put up firm they carry very well.

In packing eggs it is well to do it too well instead of not well enough, for packing is light and you are not sure that the package will not have an extra hard push to stand, and if you have it ready for it, and it does not come, it is not the worse for that, and it is very trying to have broken eggs, caused by poor packing, when a little more care would have saved them.

First it is not right and second it will not pay the breeder who does it. I know many who pack at first do not realize what is needed, but if they buy a while they will learn. This is sure; you can safely take our advice and put them up extra well for they may need it and it will pay you in two ways.

Have the eggs good, send them out fresh; do not let them dry out by keeping them in a warm, dry place, and pack them extra well. Then you have done your part toward a good hatch.



This Picture shows Mr. Childress, the White Leghorn Specialist, with his First Prize Hen and First Prize Pullet at Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Tenn.

In considering the relative value of the hen and pullet for laying, first cost of producing a layer is not always considered. The chick must be produced and live nearly a year before it lays, and consequently its product for the following year is at the expense of two years' keep. The third year increases the product in proportion to the cost and so on indefinitely, provided the hen continues a good layer. True, the hen loses some time while molting, but not a year, or nearly, that is required for the pullet to mature. The hen, too, is more inclined to become broody, but this may or may not be an objection. Generally, the egg production is not reduced by age, and hence it is more profitable to keep the hen as long as she continues to lay well, even if she is a hundred. Under equal conditions, the hen three years old should have laid twice the number of eggs that has been produced by the hen two years old, because she has had a year longer in which to do it.

I have been breeding fowls for the last twenty years, although I have seldom exhibited, and have bred nearly all the general purpose varieties, and can truthfully say that I consider the Black Minorca the best in the list, both for the farmer and fancier, writes T. A. Faulds in *American Fancier*. I do not believe there is a breed of fowls in existence that will lay more eggs in a year than the Minorca, laying equally well both winter and summer if properly housed. I frequently have pullets laying in September and October, and seldom have any pullets that are not laying by January. My Minorcas are laying at present, almost as well as they did in April and May. When you consider the size of the Minorca eggs, as they frequently weigh two pounds to the dozen, they certainly have all other breeds distanced as egg producers.





DEVOTED TO EVERY INTEREST OF THE  
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REESE V. HICKS, . . . . . Editor

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**The Industrious Hen Company**  
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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to the Poultry industry, Live Stock breeding and intensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited. The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors.

Subscribers desiring a change in address will please give the old as well as the new postoffice.

#### ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest Poultry journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office

**Not later than the 25th of the month preceding.**

BREEDERS' CARDS—Rate beginning with November, 1906, issue, 2½ cents a word each month for one, two or three insertions, 2 cents a word each month for four or more insertions. A 25 word card will be run six months for \$2.50, one year for \$4.50. Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and cash must invariably accompany the order.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN reserves the right to reject any advertisement for cause.

Secretary-Treasurer T. E. Orr will, we are reliably informed, not be a candidate for that position again. He has made a fine official and it is to be regretted that he can not afford to make the personal sacrifice, for it would be a sacrifice in a business way to him to devote all his time to the office for only \$1,500 per year. The A. P. A. needs him and his experience. Why not elect him to one of the directorships or a vice-presidency?

\* \* \*

It is with pleasure that we announce that the services of Judge H. W. Blanks, of Columbia, La., have been secured by THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as her special representative in the Southern field. Judge Blanks is well and favorably known all over the South as an expert breeder and judge of poultry, having officiated at many of the leading shows of the country. He will be a source of strength to the growing influence of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN in the territory of the Gulf States where poultry culture has taken such rapid strides forward in the past few years. We commend Judge Blanks to our friends and patrons.

\* \* \* \*

An unusual feature at poultry shows is the institute put on at the Auburn, N. Y., show, by Director F. E. Dawly, of New York Department of Agriculture. This institute included popular lectures upon poultry topics by such well known poultry experts as Secretary-Treasurer T. E. Orr, Prof. Gowell, of Maine; Prof. Graham, of Connecticut; Prof. Rice, of Cornell; Judge Hewes, of Indianapolis, and others. These institutes should prove popular and educational. Let us have several in connection with our shows over the South. The A. P. A. will have one at its next annual meeting. Knoxville could have one with profit, using the judges at the show as lecturers.

The editorial office of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN has been deluged this month with show winnings and reports, and it is impossible to take care of all our friends this month, unless we make the February issue simply a list of awards at the various shows over the country. Such an issue would prove stale reading to subscribers and the February number would be cast aside in disgust by the great majority of them, and thus the real object of publishing show winnings, namely, to get them before the public, would be lost. Each and every one of our patrons will be taken care of as fast as we can reach them, but it will take the March and April issues to reach all, and so possess yourself with patience, for your turn will come.

\* \* \*

The new Constitution of the A. P. A. provides that on the first Tuesday of February the Election Commissioner shall send out nominating ballots for the members to make nominations for the offices of president, two vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, a finance committee of three, a revision committee of three, a review committee of three, an election commissioner, and nine members of the executive board. Inside of thirty days he announces the five persons having the highest number of votes for each position, and sends out the election ballots which the members vote and return in thirty days. The time is here when these officers are to be selected and their selection is very important. Upon them rests the success or failure of the new A. P. A. of which everybody is now predicting great work. All the offices are important and the best obtainable men should be put into them all.

\* \* \*

This issue of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN contains more inches of advertising matter than was ever before carried by any poultry publication published South of the Ohio river. The growth of business and subscription list of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN have been phenomenal and the wonder of all students of poultry culture over the land. The great revival of interest in poultry throughout the country, and in the South especially, is partly the cause of this marvelous growth, but the most important factor is the completeness with which this journal meets the demands for a high-grade poultry publication adapted to the needs of the section. But THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN has grown beyond a mere sectional organ and fills the demands for a complete journal for poultry raisers, no matter where located. This fact is being fully appreciated by the foremost poultrymen, without regard to location, as a glance at our columns will show.

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During the first two weeks of the present year, it was the privilege and pleasure of the writer to be associated with brother fanciers "over the border" at the Madison Square Garden and Auburn, N. Y., shows. While it was no surprise, (for fanciers everywhere are the kindest and best dispositioned of mankind) yet simple justice to the many kind friends for uniformly frank and generous treatment to one who was a stranger in their midst leads us to remark that the hospitality received in what is usually termed "up North" vied with the real Southern article where chivalry and kindness are supposed to be the leading traits of character. Nothing was spared that kind reason or generous impulse could dictate to make the visit pleasant and agreeable. Words fail to express how much such treatment to one who has no claims to kindness, except being a stranger in a strange land, is appreciated. It makes the indelible impression that the supposed line between the sections is extremely thin and washed out, and should be completely obliterated, anyway.

#### Poultry Institutes.



It would be mutually profitable and educational for a number of our Southern breeders to show in some leading Eastern and Western shows, and the same can be said of Eastern and Western exhibitors showing in the Southern shows. Also, the skilled and honest judges are not confined to any one part of the country, but there are just as skilled and honest judges East, West, and North, as there are South. A number of Eastern and Western judges officiated the past season at leading Southern shows, and it is probable that the same will be true of next season. It would also be a good idea for some Eastern and Western shows to put on a Southern judge. The South has set the example in breaking down the imaginary line between the sections, and we hope to see this example of obliteration followed up by our brethren East and West. It is true that some do not take kindly to this policy, but reciprocity is a broad policy and tends to broaden both participants as well as prove mutually profitable. Let us hope to see more of its broadening influence everywhere in poultrydom.

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The annual show at Auburn, N. Y., was a poultry event of national importance on account of the A. P. A. meeting being held there, the most important meeting of the A. P. A. in the history of that body.

#### Auburn Show.

The show, of course, caused prominent fanciers from all over the land to send birds to Auburn. It also served to "scare away" many timid nearby exhibitors and, to the surprise of some, the display was not as large as last year, when no A. P. A. meeting was held there. But the class of birds was better. The display was in the armory, and the light was ideal, as was the cooping and handling of the show. In fact, it was pronounced by many of the visitors the best display, considered from all points of view, ever seen in this country. There were nearly sixteen hundred birds on exhibition. A list of winners will be published later. The Auburn fanciers won the high opinion of all the visitors by their courtesy and kindness to all, even if that banquet had not been given. The banquet at the Osborne House, Thursday night, was ideal also, from the delicious menu to the toasts. It was attended by over one hundred local fanciers and visitors, and was most heartily enjoyed by all.

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The A. P. A. meeting at Auburn is a thing of history. The action there will perhaps have its critics, but the hardworking body who met there should have commendation and not censure. The spirit of fairness, desire to promote the growth of the

#### A. P. A. at Auburn.

association, and work along lines that would be of profit to every poultry-raiser in America could be seen by those who had eyes to see. The writer went there to view with unprejudiced eyes the procedure and criticize freely any steps that were taken, or not taken, to advance the best interests of poultry culture. Criticisms would be unjust. Praise for the desire to promote harmony and the upbuilding of the poultry industry must be given. That was the predominating thought all through. It is true that a few seemed desirous to renew the bickerings and prejudices, but these were in the minority. It is but fair to say that those whom rumor has heretofore stated were autocratic were the fairest, the most liberal, and the most progressive in their views. Those whom some have been pleased to term the "gang" seemed remarkably free to listen to argument and suggestion, while some who were supposed to be liberal were the most determined to kill any procedure that did not include their plans of reorganization. It is almost unanimously agreed that the new constitution and by-laws are better than no change at all, but still a few who were supposedly working for the interest of poultrymen generally were loudest and strongest in their demands that the new constitution be killed outright and the present plan be kept on, simply because these could not get what they wished in the reorganization plan. The rule of a "half a loaf" did not appeal to

them. They wanted the whole article or none. And they got none, for the meeting, by a solid vote, excepting Mr. Bearman, of New Jersey, passed the new constitution. This new constitution is, perhaps, not what any one wants, but still it is a great step forward and means new life, new work, and new ideals for the American Poultry Association.

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The recent Nashville show—January 15 to 19—was undoubtedly the largest display of poultry exclusively ever seen at a winter poultry show south of the Ohio river. There was a superfluity of birds, as it were, for the show room was crowded almost to suffocation, coops being double-decked everywhere. The building was the best obtainable, and was well located, being near the transfer station, but it was not large enough to accommodate a three-thousand-bird show. The basement, the first floor, and the second floor were all occupied, and the eager throngs did not seem to mind wandering through three floors to see the big display. To see the interest manifest in this show was proof positive that the poultry industry is very much alive throughout the South. A number of Eastern and Western visitors were very favorably impressed, indeed, with the poultry exhibited. The exhibitors were from not only practically all the Southern States, but from several Western States as well. The exhibit of turkeys was especially large, and very fine as a class. It was, without doubt, the largest and best display of turkeys ever held anywhere, over 125 being exhibited, and all of the very highest quality. It was very unfortunate that the building was not better lighted and ventilated, and larger, so that the greatness of the show in every way could be more thoroughly appreciated. The visitors and fanciers were given a magnificent banquet Saturday night. It was at the Tulane Hotel, and that speaks for the very high quality of the service and menu. The toastmaster was President Bennett. Among the speakers were Ex-Gov. Benton McMillin and Ex-Gov. John I. Cox, which speaks for the excellence of the mental bill of fare. The occasion was adequately concluded by presenting the secretary of the show, John A. Murkin, Jr., with a solid gold watch, the gift of the exhibitors and friends at the show, as a token of their appreciation of his hard work for the show's success.

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Our Atlanta brethren held two shows this winter, besides the usual poultry department at the Fall Fair. The first show was January 12, being under the old association. The second show was January 23, and was held under the auspices of the Piedmont association, or the new organization. The writer did not attend the first show held under the old association's direction, as he was then at the Auburn meeting of the A. P. A., but he attended the Piedmont show. Reports from the first state that a good show in size, but only fair in attendance was held. The Piedmont show was small, owing to several reasons. It was mainly patronized by local exhibitors and the season was also late, and the percentage plan not popular in Atlanta. It was also the third show of the season and under a new association. Viewed from the disinterested viewpoint of an outsider, but one who has the welfare of the entire industry at heart, and especially in our neighboring Queen City of the South, Atlanta, frankness compels the statement that two shows in Atlanta, or any other Southern city, is as yet a mistake to the best interests of a growing industry. It serves to divide the interest and energy of the breeders and also increases the bickerings and jealousies, of which there are enough at the best. It is not our province to say that there are, or are not, wrongs that should be righted in the old association, but there doubtless are, as mistakes and wrongs creep into the best of managed shows. Such wrongs should be corrected, if possible, within the one show association, and we hope our brother fanciers of Atlanta will, in their own wisdom, devise some plan to settle their local differences and unite for one big show in Atlanta next year. But if you must have two shows, get your dates far enough apart to make both shows independent of each other and both up in size and display so that outside exhibitors will come to both. But the best advice to you face-making brethren is, "kiss and make up."



## INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY IRVING E. COOK

**K**EEPING ducks for eggs is becoming one of the leading branches of the poultry business, and the little room required to house and yard a flock of layers enables poultrymen who have hitherto been handicapped for room for laying hens to increase their egg business to an unlimited extent, as a duck is always contented as long as the proper kind of feed is given, no matter how limited the yard space may be, and they may be depended upon to supply a large number of eggs at almost any season of the year except the very cold winter months of the Northern States and Canada. Here is an advantage the Southern duck grower has over the one who lives where snow covers the ground three or four months out of the year.

Customers from the South report their ducks laying at all seasons, and the price of duck eggs is always five to ten cents per dozen more than those laid by hens; then add to this the prices fresh hen eggs bring in our Northern markets, and it looks like business for the Southerner. I have been an enthusiastic duck grower for fifteen years, and during this time have had lots of experience with different breeds, but eight years ago I settled on what is now the Indian Runner, and today I know of no other land or water fowl that is as easy to handle, and I have yet to find one that will produce near as many eggs with the same amount of labor and feed. Their hardiness is one great point, and although the mild Southern climate enhances winter egg production, I would by no means have it understood that the Indian Runner thrives only in the South. One of my customers in Central New York has an egg record of two hundred and twenty-seven eggs in ten months from one duck, and I have often shipped to Northern Canada and received the most favorable reports from parties who have tried them, and know that climate has no effect on them, an open shed being all the house necessary

in most sections of the country. As a market duck, they grow to full size in nine weeks, and may be picked in one-half the time required to dress an ordinary duck. When raised artificially, the ducklings only require heat for ten days, but, as they grow like weeds, a flock of one hundred and twenty-five should have a pen indoors 8 x 10 feet after they are ten



Ideal Indian Runner Duck.

days old and until six weeks of age, after which they require no house until winter. The eggs are easily hatched, requiring twenty-eight days under hen or in an incubator, and it is surprising what a large flock can be had from a hundred fresh and fertile eggs in three months from the time they are set.

## BREEDING STOCK AND CARE OF SAME

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY J. A. THORNHILL

**V**ERY few poultry men recognize the great importance of the condition of the breeding stock from which the eggs for hatching are taken, and its relation to their success, or failure. The breeding stock is the foundation of the business, the life of your undertaking and the source of all the eggs which you intend shall produce you strong and vigorous chicks. The parent stock must be in good condition for sound eggs and unless they are you can not look for satisfactory results. Eggs from well-fed, sound parent stock, will hatch strong, sturdy chicks, even under what are considered quite unfavorable conditions. Eggs from birds out of condition, either from inbreeding, unsanitary surroundings, improper food, sickness, or other causes, will never produce chicks that are worth the trouble it takes to hatch and rear them. When chicks die in the shell, are slow to hatch, or die off in large numbers within ten days, after they are hatched, do not blame your incubator or brooder. First look after the breeding stock, condition, food, care, housing, etc. Nine times out of ten you will find there is where the trouble lies. Breed for health if you wish to have and produce strong and healthy chicks. Feed, house and care for health if you wish to keep your stock in good condition. Remember that the eggs are the seed from which you expect to produce your chicks. You can not get good oats from poor seed. It takes generations of careful selections to produce the best of anything. Even then, poor care and management will ruin it all. So don't neglect the little things about your poultry plant, and the large ones will care for themselves. To be successful you must start right. Get a solid, lasting foundation. Begin now to breed for the health of your future generation, and by beginning now to select your breeding stock for soundness, vigor—in a word, health. Keep them healthy by good food, good care and good management. Do not sow poor seed. From the breeders' point, the male bird is one-half of the breeding pen, i. e.,

you depend on him for fertile eggs. For this reason, whatever else you do, you can not be careless in the selection of your male bird. The females should be selected with the same care as the male bird. Health and vigor should be the first consideration. Size and shape next. Prolific layers are more prone to lay infertile eggs than ordinary layers, chiefly because of the greater number of eggs they produce, and subsequent inattention on the part of the male bird. This may be overcome by giving the male a smaller flock of hens or by introducing a new male bird as an alternate. Always look out for strong, vigorous parent stock and you will never have trouble. I breed S. C. B. Leghorns and never fail to hatch seventy-five per cent of the eggs set. But here I will say I am always on hand to look after their wants. You can't expect to get something out of nothing. That is the way I feel about my birds. So, now that spring is close at hand, cheer up and let us see who will take the best care of their parent stock for strong, fertile eggs this spring, and then next fall see what a fine lot of birds you will have to show your friends at the fair.

Place your late hatched pullets that you keep, where they will not be broken down through abuse, that is, place them away from the old stock.—*Ex.*

Use grit boxes, and place them where the hens can help themselves as they wish. Oyster shells crushed will do very well.—*Ex.*

March hatched chickens are the best. Late chickens seldom pay, especially in this true in the colder climates.—*Ex.*

Is it a good plan to mate pullets back to the old cock (first breeding)?—*Ex.*

Why do some hens crow? Are crowing hens any better than others?—*Ex.*



## LIGHT BRAHMAS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY T. REID PARRISH

If it is a market fowl you want, you surely cannot do better than the Light Brahmas. This breed will bring better returns than any other that you could use. While it is possible that the Leghorn will lay you more dozens of eggs in the course of a year, the time is past when an egg is an egg. All shippers are now grading the Brahma eggs in the first extras, while the Leghorn go to the thirds, thereby making a difference of from two to five cents a dozen in the price of them. Then when you take a coop of Brahmas to market and your neighbor a pen of scrubs, or of the smaller thoroughbred, you have got ten to thirty cents per fowl more than he gets. The Brahma will range and find as much food on five acres as any other chicken will on double the amount of territory. Their slow and deliberate movements make this possible, at the same time going as fast and as far after a grasshopper as one of the smaller and more nervous breed, and when he has got him, does not work off the benefit derived from that one bug by chasing after an imaginary half dozen. Their slow and deliberate movements (often mistaken for laziness) makes it possible to keep this large bird on as little or less feed than required for one of the smaller, more active breed. This is surely the breed that the Southern farmer wants. The large chicken farms of the East and West have already adopted this breed as the one bringing the greatest returns. As a show bird the Brahma has for half a century been considered by judges and breeders the peer of all chicken, and often called the aristocrat of the chicken family. Fanciers still find in the markings a work that brings forth

their best efforts and thoughts in breeding. It has been bred to such a degree of perfection that judges that have bred this fowl (and there are very few of the many judges that are not or have not at some time in their lives been breeders of the Brahmas) require of a show specimen better markings than the standard of perfection calls for. They will, in the show room, look long and lovingly at a good pen of Brahmas, and if you are right close to them, you can hear a soft whisper, "The best breed on earth." You will not make a mistake if you select this, the Brahma. The Brahmas should be free from any approach to Cochon shape or vulture hock.

The grand old Light Brahma hens made records of better than three hundred eggs a year. I am not claiming a two hundred egg strain, but individuals from the Brahmas will do better than two hundred eggs a year. While I fully recognize the necessity for breeding for standard requirements, I do not believe sacrificing the all important egg for feather, and have striven for years to put the most beautiful of all chickens, the stately Light Brahma, where she belongs—at the top.

The Light Brahma will make you an average of one hundred and seventy eggs a year, hatch and rear you a brood of chickens, will make you a two-pound broiler at two months, will make you ten-pound soft roasters at eight months, will produce a progeny ninety per cent, scoring up in the nineties.

The Brahma egg is the largest of all hen eggs, one hundred and fifty Brahma eggs weighing as much as one hundred and eighty-five Plymouth Rock eggs, or two hundred and ten Wyandotte eggs, while they produce a larger per cent in the winter months than any other breed. I think it the grandest breed on earth, and I have raised others.

## SOME OTHER REASONS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY M. M. JOHNSON

To the poultry fancier, credit is due for the great interest in better poultry. I do not get away from home very often, but I would rather attend a good poultry show than all the circus shows on earth combined, too, at that.

Nothing beats the enthusiasm at a good poultry show. I never examined the boys' feet and don't know the temperature of their understanding, but to this day I never shook a cold hand at the poultry shows. Every mother's son of them seems to be warmed up for the occasion. Best birds on earth; yes, sir; right at the shows we see the cream of hard work and study of some fancier who makes the breed, laid the foundation that we may build on. We have the ancestors and the manufactured varieties side by side in the show room, and I am right here to tell you that the made breeds are an improvement over our grandfather's kind, none can or will dispute it. Here is to you, boys, and may the sun shine on you and your ambitions for generations.

It's a pretty hard proposition to write anything now about fine poultry. Some fifty poultry papers and the poultry columns of a hundred farm papers seem to be in the same boat as myself, in hunting for new things. In hunting for new ideas we often overlook them through expecting them some other place, but in the advantages of having some particular variety of fine poultry and the pride of ownership, we do not realize the whole advantages.

Let me tell of one incident out of lots of similar incidents. A party in Wisconsin moved to South Dakota, had a fine lot of pure bloods and regretted leaving them behind. A friend advised him to take them along and that the moving would do them enough good to more than pay the cost of moving. He landed in South Dakota with his flock intact and in a personal letter a few months later he said it seemed to put new life in them and that they had more than made good. Reader, I have come in touch with several experiences very similar and right now and today I am a firm believer that it pays to ship good fowls, also that it pays to send away for cockerels, even though we have as good in our own yards or at nearby neighbors. The new climate and conditions instill new life, and even with cockerels, the new crop to follow have inherited a benefit. A change of climate and conditions

instill new activity in fowls or people. If you call this a pure theory, then you have disputed your own observations and right under our nose, too, at that.

Yes, sir; and I can go still further and say that I absolutely know that imported eggs, even if only from an adjoining state, show an improvement in the maturing chicks and fowls. They grow faster and become more profitable older fowls than those hatched from eggs at home. Poultry wear out climates and conditions just as people do; it is not a far-fetched idea by any means.



Lady D—True Wyandotte shape. Bred and owned by A. J. Paxton, Jr., Indianola, Miss.



## AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION MEETING

BY THE EDITOR

THE thirty-first annual meeting was called to order at Auburn, N. Y., January 10, by President G. M. Curtis. In an able and exhaustive address, he reviewed the past work of the Association, showing how it had revised the Standard, safeguarded the poultry industry, and been the means of the growth of the industry until today it is the greatest of any in the world. Yet the Association had not kept up with the progress of the industry, the increase in membership and attendance at the meetings not being in proportion to the growth of the business. He briefly reviewed the proposed new constitution and pointed out wherein and how it would promote the growth of the Association and also the poultry industry, placing the body upon a modern basis. Secretary-Treasurer T. E. Orr made a report in detail for the past year, showing that the Association had over \$6,000 at interest, 5,000 copies of the *New Standard*, worth 80 cents each, and some cash on hand and no debts. This is, indeed, a god showing for the financial part of the business, and Mr. Orr is due thanks for his good work. Forty-three new members were admitted at this meeting. A discussion, the one nearest to any of warmth, arose over allowing delegates to vote club memberships upon representative basis. It was finally decided that they could only vote a vote for each individual present in such representative capacity. This ruling caused some dissatisfaction, as it is claimed the custom has been otherwise. The report of the committee of fourteen on the new constitution was then read and taken under consideration.

Mr. Bearman, of American Red fame, talked considerable, and offered some resolution completely changing the plan of voting, making it purely representative, and no individuality, about the body. President Curtis ruled that this was not germane, but in such new matter that sixty days' notice would be required of such amendment, which notice had not been given, and the motion was out of order. On appeal, this position was sustained by the Association, Mr. Bearman alone voting against it. Then amendments were passed providing that notice of time and place of recounting the mail ballots should be given and a list of all voters filed with the secretary.

Then, to everybody's belief, the new constitution was passed, and the A. P. A. walked forth a rejuvenated and enlivened body. The great fight did not materialize, and the greatest harmony and unity had prevailed where a big row was expected.

A committee was appointed to collect and publish reliable poultry statistics.

A committee was also appointed to design a permanent badge for the Association and report to the next annual meeting.

The date for the next revision of the *Standard of Excellence* was fixed at July 1, 1910. Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks were admitted to the *Standard*, with marking similar to the Wyandottes of the same name, except Plymouth Rock shape. The infringement of the *Orpington Journal* in publishing the standard for Orpingtons caused much comment and difference of opinion. It was finally decided to refer the matter to the incoming executive board for action.

Fred L. Kimmey, of Chicago, was elected election commissioner. He announces that he will send out the nominating ballots in a short time.

Formal notice was given of the exhibition at Auburn and application for admission to the *Standard* of Mammouth Buff Geese, Faverolles, Lakenvelders, Bourbon Red Turkeys, White, Black and Golden Fluffs.

The duty of forming and outling work for the new branch associations was referred to the new executive board. It was voted that adjourned meetings be held at some winter show, but no legislation be had then. Poultry institutes will be held then and medals and cups awarded under the auspices of the A. P. A. A committee was appointed to investigate the advisability of a color plate standard for the 1910 edition. A committee was also appointed to devise and investigate standard provisions for market poultry and eggs for the next *Standard*. An elegant souvenir of the meeting was given each member by President Curtis. It was a beautiful morocco-bound reprint of the first American *Standard*, issued in 1874. After a vote of thanks to the kind fanciers of Auburn for their hospitality and to the faithful officers for the excellent work they had accomplished, the Association adjourned at 11 o'clock January 11.

### SPECIAL CARE OF EARLY HATCHES

Written for *The Industrious Hen* by H. C. Austin

THE early hatches are the prize winners and the high price broilers, and the egg producers for the next winter, so you see it is very important to get them out early, and not only to get them out, but give them special care, and with this nearly every chick should be raised. Chicks hatched by hens, when taken off, should be well dusted with insect powders, and the hen should be put in a large coop in a good dry and warm place, where the first morning sun will strike them, and keep the hen in the coop for two or three weeks and let her out after that time after the sun gets up, or it is better to have a small yard fenced in and keep her in there until the chicks are a month old.

Feed for the first week bread baked well, made of corn meal one part, bran one part, shorts one part, with a little salt to season it. After they are a week or so old they should have a moistened mash of the above with the addition of one-eighth part dry meat scraps and one-eighth part alfalfa meal; this is for the morning and noon feed, and for the evening feed they should have a cracked grain feed of corn one part, wheat one part, millet seed one part. With these treatments you should raise every chick hatched out in February, March and April.

There should be plenty of lime scattered where the chicks use. If the ground is infected with gape germs, and if their feed is well seasoned every day with salt, you will never be bothered with gapes. Each flock of chicks should be kept separate, or at least those that are two to three weeks difference in their ages as the older ones run over the young ones and trample them until they become cripples and either die or never develop into good stock. This is the reason the first hatched chicks are always the best.

### EGG LAYING CONTEST

THE question of which breed lays the most eggs is one that interests more poultrymen than any other connected with the industry, and in an effort to give a solution thereto, it is proposed that an egg laying contest be held in connection with the Jamestown Exposition. The Exposition management has very kindly placed at the disposal a site of about five acres advantageously located within the Exposition grounds. A prize of \$500 in gold will be awarded the pen making the best record, and a series of other valuable money prizes will be awarded the best pen of each breed, and also the greatest individual layer of each breed. The contest will begin on May 15th and close on October 15th, and is open to all breeders in the United States. Each pen to consist of ten hens and one cock. It is desired that each breed be represented by at least five pens, all fowls to be pure bred. The maximum number of hens contesting to be limited to twenty-five hundred.

Any one interested can obtain all further details by addressing Laurence Waring, Norfolk, Va., enclosing stamp for reply.

An ordinance has been passed in Portsmouth, England, prohibiting the crowing of cocks. How the cocks are going to be informed of this ordinance is not clear, and whether they will submit to such legislation and abandon their most cherished privilege, is a question. The chicken fanciers say that the cocks can not be estopped of this privilege, but do not state whether the legality or practicability of the ordinance is questioned. In regard to the latter point the London News says that a board suspended above the roost at such a distance that the cock will bump his head when he arises up for speech will prove very discouraging and will cause him to confine his crowing to daytime only.



## WATER FOWLS

### Rouen Ducks

In 1810 "A Treatise on Poultry" stated: "This large fine species answers so well in the environs of Rouen on the Seine only on account of its being in the power of its keepers to feed with worms taken in the meadows. These are portioned out to the ducks three times a day under the roofs where they are cooped up separately; this is what makes those early ducklings so large, fat and white that are seen in the month of June." This account proves the age of the breed and its probable origination, viz.: a wild duck bred to a large size through forced feeding and confinement. The colors of male and female in its close resemblance to the wild Mallards of the present day are further proofs along this line. Rouens have been named the quality ducks; their meat, in quantity as well as quality, cannot be surpassed. Edward Hewitt, an



First Old Duck at St. Louis World's Fair. Owned by M. F. Sims, Wichita, Kans.

old English writer, said in his "Poultry Book in 1853:" "I am confident that, when purely bred, the Rouen is the most profit-producing of the duck tribe. They are the most lethargic, consequently the most speedily fed of any. The flesh is of the highest possible flavor."

Our Rouens of today differ from the type bred in England and on the continent in that we are not harping on these big pouchy birds, that seem to have the day and control shows over there. Our Rouens should be clean cut in spite of their size, the abdominal pouch, while admitted in old birds, should not be a hindrance to the bird or hamper it in the breeding yard. The somewhat indistinct colors of the wild species have been perfected in the domesticated variety and females with a dark brown or chocolate color, each and every feather nicely and evenly laced, are no rarity. In males we prefer the narrow neck ring and gloss on back and sides.

Rouens are—'tis a pity—more a fancier's bird than a marketman's money-marker. They excel the Pekin one pound in weight all along the line in age or sex, and for quality of meat, they stand in a class by themselves. The common craze for everything white in plumage and everything yellow in skin has caused this white-skinned bird of quality to be relegated to the second rank until our better sense will place it again on top of the list of "Wants of Epicurians."

### Duck Management

*Paddle, paddle, little duck,  
In the rippling dell so cool;  
Though anti-gamblers run amuck,  
You will have your little pool.*

Keep on hatching.

Air the eggs well daily.

The early morning is best time.

Take them right out into the open.

Repeat the operation again about dusk.

Put water in the trays the last ten days.

If no trays are supplied with the machines, lay a damp sheet of flannel on the floor twice daily for half an hour.

These instructions followed closely will usually result in good summer hatches of duck eggs.

Fresh air is wanted in plenty, but it must be fresh. Clean water to provide moisture is needed in moderation after the first eighteen days.

After each hatch, put the machine out on a veranda or some such place where it will be sheltered from the weather, and yet get the benefit of plenty of fresh air. Leave the egg chamber open, and the draw, after being cleansed, outside the machine. Give it three days or so of fresh air and load up again if you wish.

The summer duckling needs to be well shaded from the direct rays of the sun, but must not be too closely confined or crowded in the brooder. As a matter of fact, from now on, no artificial heat is needed in the brooder, except perhaps a little the first few nights, according to location. Of course, in elevated localities the weather is still cool enough in all conscience, and heat will have to be provided.

The summer duckling will also be much better off if provided with a swimming pond. It guards against sunstroke, and makes them exercise and grow like weeds. You will never regret letting

the November ducklings into the creek. It will save food, too. It will also enable you to successfully and profitably raise ducklings throughout the entire summer.

### A Few Duck Notes

The duck has no crop.

Hard grain is not the proper diet.

The weakest part of a duck is its legs.

A "green duck" is one not yet matured.

Ducks are profitable until four years of age.

Ducklings are never troubled with the gapes.

A truthful maxim of the duck raiser is "a duck well hatched is half raised."

Grit must be mixed in the mash; coarse sand is the best for this purpose.

Owing to the oily nature of the duckling, they are practically vermin proof.

The duck house floor should be well covered with litter, and very low boxes or partitions may be made for them in the house to sleep in.



### FATHER OF THE FLOCK.

This Pekin Scores 98 points; won class at Wichita, Kans., Show 1904-5-6, each time scoring the same. First in aged class at Wichita Fair, 1906. Sire of 1st young drake and 4th young duck at St. Louis World's Fair. Bred and owned by M. F. Sims, Wichita, Kans.

## Best Pekin Ducks

Prize Winners, New York, 1907

Prolific Layers of Strongly Fertile Eggs.

My Imported Japanese Pekins laid an average of 155 Eggs, which tested 95 to 99% fertile and hatched 90%. Get new, STRONG BLOOD in your flock. Eggs and breeders for sale at reasonable prices.

WM. BONNER, ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.





# TURKEY DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, MULBERRY, TENN., TO WHOM INQUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE. ALL QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THIS DEPARTMENT THROUGH THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

## The Bronze Turkey

Mr. F. F. McGrew, of New York, author of *Standard Varieties and Management of Turkeys*, says of this breed, just exactly my opinion in some respects; others, my experience has taught me differently, but on most cardinal points we agree. He says in the beginning of his article, that the Bronze variety holds the post of honor in the turkey family. This is said because of its enormous size, and hardiness, if properly raised. There are probably more of this variety raised than all others—each year—crowding their way into homes and crowding out some smaller variety—as it takes no more care or feed to raise our large Bronze Turkeys than other varieties and they surely swell the purse, whether sold on the market or as fancy stock, and that is the point we all look to—that that gives the most profit and least expense. The Bronze Turkey has enough of the wild turkey's nature in them to seek the fields for insects and woods for mast, caring very little for grain, but we should endeavor to keep them gentle enough to come home at night for safety from varmints, even now in October, as a loss of one is a good deal after raising.

From all that I can gather from all quarters of turkeydom there is a very short crop, and a great demand for breeding stock will be what we look for this season.

## The Show Turkey and Its Care

Parent birds of an inferior quality, or in bad physical condition, cannot produce stock that will have the quality or vigor that will allow their advantage within the possibility of a winner in strong competition. Vigor plays such an important part in conditioning a high-class show specimen that, no matter how well marked, it would be useless to exhibit a bird that lacked this requirement to come within the possibilities of a winner. The specimen must be properly grown from egg to finish. In the beginning it must have this inherited vigor and be fed in such a manner as will grow straight legs, full breast, wings folded nicely over the back and be ready for its meals at all times. "Drawbacks" that will cause one disqualification at any time will never make a show bird. The conditioning of the show turkey is wholly a natural process. In summer he races the grasshoppers, getting the required exercise to grow bone and muscle. In fall and as early winter approaches, he changes his rusty coat and puts on a bright glossy plumage. And with good health and a variety of feed, he soon rounds out in fullness and smoothness of a most beautiful form.

The principal work to be done is to tame them, make friends with them and accustom them to your presence near them. We find quite a difference in turkeys with regard to taming. Some are

more easy to gain their confidence, while others are inclined to keep one at a safe distance and are very distrustful of their attendants. We once bought a most beautiful young tom, his plumage laid very close and was most brilliant in color. We tried every inducement to make friends with this bird, but to no avail. We never quite succeeded in gaining his confidence, he was very alert and at our approach would retreat leaving the choicest of foods. No doubt a dash of wild blood was the cause of it all. It is quite necessary to tame a turkey to a certain degree for the show room, however. It is more easily handled and, consequently, will adapt itself more readily to its new environment.

Many a good turkey has lost a prize simply because it would not stand well in the coop, but remained crouched in the back of the coop whenever approached. Neither does the bird that continually paces the coop trying to make its escape make a good showing. In catching and cooping the birds great care must be taken not to break or injure its plumage, for a turkey to win must carry all its wing and main tail feathers unbroken. The cuts that the judges are instructed by the Standard to make for these omissions are so great that a bird so handicapped has, in close competition, but little chance to gain a prize.

A bird, to pass uncut, must be up in weight and every one should inform himself as to the exact weight that his particular variety is to weigh in the show room, as in the score card show this is a great factor. However, a turkey does not need be overfat to look attractive, moreover a turkey that is overfatted and made to carry all the weight his frame will allow is often ruined as a breeder ever afterward. In the show room a turkey should be placed as far from the stove or furnace as possible, as they are often made sick by the unaccustomed heat. Confining turkeys in a warm room and afterward setting them at liberty outdoors is conducive to colds which sometimes develops into roup if the weather is cold and trying, and a rousy turkey is a very troublesome factor on the farm, and if this particular disease gets a fair start it is almost impossible to rout it. After leaving the building or show room the turkey should be gradually tempered back to fresh air and activity by being placed in a large shed or building of some kind, thus avoiding disease that it might contract from sudden exposure.

## Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

This variety is the largest and most profitable of all turkeys. When properly and judiciously bred they are perfectly hardy and easy to raise. The best of all ways to raise turkeys is to allow them all the range they need and

compel them to pick up their own living as soon as hatched or a few days after. Contrary to the popular idea, turkeys are not difficult to raise and a great many of the ills that they suffer from may readily be traced to the parent stock. It is one of the most profitable of farm or poultry industry, requiring but little capital and practically no equipment. The demand for turkeys in all the markets of the coast is always larger than the supply, and those who have sufficient range will find that they are truthfully called "the farmers' friend." With good range the profits are large—much larger than with hens, and no expensive buildings are required. If you have the range for these birds you can not do better than to get a few well-bred birds and raise turkeys. If you feasted on turkey for your Thanksgiving dinner you will understand that there must be a huge profit in raising them.—*Exchange*.

When a month old the diet of young turkeys can be helped out, if necessary, with wheat middlings and sour milk curds. Later, feed cracked corn and wheat, or clabber cheese and corn bread. Many people think that a turkey eats more than a hog, and is therefore unprofitable to have on the place. But this is not true. Where a turkey has free access to pasture, his food during the summer and early fall consists almost entirely of insects and grasses. Later, when he has to obtain his living about the barn-yard he eats much clover hay, fodder and other forage with his grain. People who have dressed much poultry on the farm assert that you will never find the crop of a turkey to contain as much grain as that of a chicken. The crop will never be as full as is that of the chicken, and in the fall or winter more than half of its contents will be found to be fodder or other forage. The cost of raising a turkey is less than that of raising a chicken, and it weighs more and brings more per pound.—*Country Life in America*.

## The Narragansett Turkey

The Narragansett turkey is a native of Rhode Island and Connecticut. It is next to the bronze variety in size, the standard weights being: Cock, 30 pounds; cockerel, 20 pounds; hen, 18 pounds; pullet, 12 pounds. Disqualifying weights: Cock, less than 22 pounds; hen, less than 14 pounds. In plumage color this turkey is black, each feather ending in a broad, light steel gray band edged with black.

The duck with good treatment will average about four eggs a week from February 1 to about the last of June, when there will be a gradual decline until the last of July, when the season ends.



## PIGEON DEPARTMENT

This department will be conducted by an experienced pigeon breeder, and it will be his aim to give such advice as to make breeding of these birds a profitable as well as a pleasant pastime. Any inquiries or articles for this department should be addressed to Pigeon Department, INDUSTRIOUS HEN, Knoxville, Tenn. If an immediate answer is desired, enclose a 2-cent stamp.

### Pigeon Pointers

Look sharp for non-mated specimens. One or more of these may destroy a dozen pair of eggs in a single day. Non-mated or odd pigeons in a loft are almost as bad as rats; both must be guarded against. If possible, they are worse than cats, for they do more injury. A cat may come and carry away one or two at most in a day, while either a rat or an unmated pigeon may destroy a dozen in an hour.

The rat may go from nest to nest, and cut the throats of all the young with which he comes in contact, and if an old offender he may kill some of the old birds, or the young that are away from the nest upon the floor. The most perfect safeguard from the rat is the full feed hopper; often the rat may have access to the loft and never disturb the pigeons, obtaining sufficient food from the grain in the hopper, but when once they have acquired the taste for blood or of a dead pigeon, it is all day with the pigeons they can get hold of. Those who allow dead pigeons, chicks or poultry of any kind to lie about, are tempting rats, cats and dogs to form the habit of killing, as the result of having been taught the desire to feed on them through feeding upon the dead ones.

The odd or unmated male will fly into every nesting place and try to drive away or fight those that have eggs or young. The unmated female will fly about interfering with all mated pairs. The result of this is broken eggs, young pushed from the nest and killed, or a male induced to neglect his part of caring for the eggs or young during his hours of duty, either or all of which causes unrest throughout the entire loft. Continual disturbance is raised by these unmated pigeons, and good results are impossible under such conditions.

It is usually much easier to do things right than to neglect them and have the trouble that comes from the neglect. Part of this might be applied as follows: "Never permit an odd or non-mated specimen that is over five months old to remain in the same loft with the breeders." By so doing, much trouble will be avoided; trouble saved is time gained; time is money; therefore, all your profit may be lost by neglecting little things that may be done in a moment and the neglect of which may result in the loss of fine young stock, or several days' labor to repair the injury done. Too much pains can not be taken in doing things properly; under other conditions it is only time wasted.

### Squab Farming

While it is no doubt a good thing to have conservative estimates advanced to offset the glowing statements of the "boomers," it seems to me that some writers are too moderate on some points.

To begin with, a pair of birds that will not hatch at least seven pair a year, is hardly worth retaining in the flock.

It would simply mean bad management on the part of the caretaker if less than

ninety per cent. of the squabs hatched should fail to come to marketable age in good shape.

As to mortality, there seems to be no reason, in a flock well cared for, why birds should die of anything except old age; and in a flock of birds of mixed ages, unless one begins with very old birds, there should be no deaths for a number of years.

I have a small flock of Homers that was broken up and moved several hundred miles last May. These birds made no appreciable pause for homesickness.

Most of them hatched three nests of squabs to a pair since that time, and are setting on and hatching their fourth. One pair that is raising its fourth lot now (the last of October), laid once more besides, in July; the half-grown squab in the same nest trampling the eggs. Of course, a small flock in a house does far better than a large one, but I do not think the record of this flock need be an exceptional one, if birds are chosen with care, and given clean food and regular attention.—*M. E. Baker in Farm Journal.*

### Profit in Squabs

A squab breeder says for the past year our squabs have averaged us a fraction over sixty cents a pair. Now with an average, as he places it, of six pairs a year, we have a return of \$3.60. The cost of feeding can be brought to inside ninety cents a pair if bought in large quantities, says the American Stock Keeper. It would be well to allow 50 cents a pair for labor and supplies as grit, charcoal, tobacco stems, etc., although the manure will, we think, offset this if sold to the best advantage. Although some of the large profit stories in the squab business are absurd; it seems as if the inexperienced breeder should get a profit of \$200 a year from each pair, provided he starts with well-mated, pure Homer stock. The one great secret of success is to have only mated birds. The amount of damage one unmated bird can do in a loft, really seems incredulous. Such a bird in seeking a mate will visit each nest, and such a visit naturally results in a fight with the legitimate owner. The damage may be imagined—eggs rolled out of the nests and squabs trampled and killed. As in all live stock, inbreeding is dangerous, as the main point must be keeping up the size of the breeding stock. A lack of vigor offers inducements for all the diseases of pigeons, therefore see that your lofts contain nothing but vigorous birds. Good stock is the secret of success, and the same care goes hand in hand with it.—*Squab Bulletin.*

### Start Small With Pigeons

Do not start in the squab business on a large scale at first. Lay out your plans for the future, and start your buildings along this line. Do not start in an expensive manner, and with a large number of pigeons, because it is a business that

you must become familiar with from the beginning, if you wish to succeed in it. Those who succeed best and who make the money eventually are those who start in a small way. The failures surely come to those who try to start big when they know nothing whatever about it. Pigeons always do the best when they can fly about and feed themselves, but the trouble of this is so many are killed by outside people, and the young of those that are killed die in the nest. For this reason almost every one confine their squab breeders in aviaries to assure always keeping them at home and to save them from destruction.—*Feather.*

### Don't Use Henny Cocks

Never use a "henny" cock bird, and there are too many of the kind—birds with only a half a crow to them, cowardly in their disposition, would not stand up in defense of their mates even against a young, immature cockerel. Such a bird is no good, however well he may look as far as feathers are concerned. He will ultimately ruin the strain by lessening its vitality. A cock that doesn't spoil for a fight is no good, and neither is the cock with no crow to him. A well, strong and potent cock will crow incessantly and give full evidence of his lordship.

### More Apples Needed

The consumption of apples is increasing abroad with wonderful rapidity, and the favorite sorts are those from the United States and Canada. The apple is becoming year by year more of a staple, one of the necessary articles of human diet, and it is evident that more attention should be paid to its cultivation and the expansion of the area of its growth. Portions of our own country, and of Canada, produce the finest flavored apples in the world, and their quantity can be enormously increased without the remotest fear of creating an over supply. A literal apple famine has become the yearly rule in this country, millions of people being unable to use them on account of their excessive price. They can be sold at prices that will increase their consumption enormously and yet pay handsomely for the growing. The apple is a mere side show on too many farms. It deserves more consideration and attention.—*Farm Stock and Home.*

In *Farm Journal* we see the following: "The turkey hens prefer to select their own nests. It is natural for hens to roost on the pole. The feathers of white fowls may be clipped from the breast and the fluff thoroughly well washed and dried, and made use of for pillows." We published recently an article on the profitable selling of feathers to a large feather purchasing house in the west.

"No kind of fowl on earth suffers so much from the results of unsanitary conditions and neglect as the little turkeys. Turkeys are easily grown if reasonably well protected from filth and vermin. Nothing of fowl kind is so quickly destroyed by these pests as the little poult, once it has passed the danger line, unless it is the little guinea chick. These, the turkeys and the pheasants are all most susceptible to insect vermin and gapes."



## ANGORA GOATS

The great interest that has been shown recently in the breeding of this beautiful and useful animal and the price paid in the west for mohair has induced us to include the Angora Goat in our new departments. We have not decided upon an editor yet and want our readers to suggest some one who is a breeder and a believer in the Angora to take charge of this department. In the meantime such information as the editor of THE HEN can get will be forthcoming.

### Goat Raising

American farmers have long been discussing ways and means to turn their farms to the best advantage and it is a little surprising they have never turned their attention to the raising of goats, especially in some sections. When it comes to use for the table goat meat is not to be sneezed at, and goat-milk cheese is always in demand, but a glance at the statistics of American importations of goat skins will give an idea of the immense demand for that article of commerce. The increase in quantity and value of these importations has furnished a surprise to our customs officials. It is said that but one article of import, pig tin, shows a greater increase during the last ten years than goat skins. In 1896, in round numbers, the import of goat skins amounted to 46,747,029 pounds, valued at \$10,304,395, and for the fiscal year 1906, to 111,079,391 pounds, valued at \$31,773,069. It will be seen that the amount in pounds nearly trebled in the ten years, and the value was more than three times as great. In ten years, from 1896 to 1906 the total value of goat skins imported into the United States, omitting those imported in the form of leather or kid gloves amounted to more than \$240,000,000.

These figures are worthy attention, especially from those who have farms adapted to the raising of goats. The demand for goat skins increases yearly, and is likely to continue to increase.

The importations of goat skins into the United States were valued at \$31,773,909 in the fiscal year 1906, against \$10,304,395 in 1896, showing that the use of these skins is three times as great as ten years ago. India is the largest contributor of this important article of imports.—*Texas Stockman*.

### Intelligence of Goats

It is well known that Angora goats show far more intelligence than sheep, and the following case reported by the Beaver (Oregon) Herald, is interesting:

"Cecil Metzger, while out hunting recently, found two goats in the brush, one of which had its foot caught in the bell strap, leaving it unable to help itself; the strap had sunk into the flesh, and caused a bad sore, giving every evidence of the goat having been in that condition for several weeks.

"The fidelity and intelligence of its female companion, however, was very evident from the fact that Cecil found her carrying moss and leaves to her companion whom she had fed and kept alive during all the time of his inability to feed himself."

Our goats did well this last year, and a good deal of new blood has been introduced in our flocks. I recently bought two buck kids from Aubrey Gist, of Queen, New Mexico, and all who have seen them admire them greatly, and I

am well satisfied. They are fine and closely covered kids, free from any kemp, and a good size, too.

At our County Fair in August we had a fine showing from the goatmen. About 40 goats were exhibited, and good ones, I was disappointed to see so few goats at the San Antonio fair, but the date is a bad one for goatmen and a very inconvenient time for them to show.

We are having some trouble with our goats just now running after acorns; they seem to eat nothing else and keep thin chasing from one clump of trees to another, as if they were possessed, besides driving their long suffering herder nearly frantic in his efforts to keep them together. I wish we had a number of dogs of the Oso type to assist. I have been much interested in the account of that wonderful dog and his progeny, and trust the lost pup and goats have been found ere this. I have seen some fine goat dogs, but none to equal these.

Like all mohair growers, we are anxious for the price to advance, still I feel sure the market for it will soon become steadier in tone and more permanent.—*E. Galbraith in Oregon Agriculturist*.

We are in receipt of The Angora Goat and a paper on the Ostrich, by S. C. Cronwright Schreiner, Longmans, Green & Co., New York, Publishers.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says:

"In this book for the first time has the Angora goat been dealt with in a full and practical way. Owing to the growing popularity of mohair—the fleece of the animal—as a fashionable and very useful commodity in the production of textile fabrics, the Angora goat has, these last few years, come well to the front, and a good deal of interest has been manifested in the animal. Hence arose the need of further information, and at last it has come. To Angora goat breeders and farmers in America and South Africa, as well as to all users of mohair, does Mr. Schreiner's book appeal for support.

The greatest difficulty in the world has been experienced in ascertaining the methods of treatment by the Armenians and Turks in their native home, and not until now has the outside world been permitted to know the why and the wherefore of the methods employed by the Turks in breeding and rearing to perfection, the Angora goat. But Mr. Schreiner has done his work admirably, and having had some practical experience himself in handling such stock, he has proved himself doubly qualified to undertake such a difficult task.

Every chapter is as full as a nut with information. Mr. Schreiner's endeavor being to give the latest and most complete knowledge of the animal, particularly as it is bred and farmed in its native home in Asia Minor."

Price of Book \$3.00. A year's subscription to THE HEN will be sent free to all purchasers.

The following from the *Oregon Agriculturist* is applicable to the readers of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN:

"If those who are especially interested in the Angora department of this paper will, when opportunity occurs, mention it to other goatmen they will confer a favor upon us which we will very much appreciate.

If every subscriber who takes this paper would send in a little report once a year or so of how the business is progressing in his neighborhood, prices at which goats and mohair are selling, names of new men who are starting in the business, etc., we might not be able to publish quite all of it, but we would be able to make this department a great deal more interesting than it can possibly be made without such assistance as we suggest."

We observe indications of a revival of interest in Angora goats in the State of Washington. There was quite a boom for the Angora in that state a few years ago, and many of those who bought goats had little knowledge as to how to take care of them, and, worse than this, had many erroneous notions concerning Angoras. They met with heavy losses on the start and some sections which are well adapted to goat raising went out of the business as suddenly as they went in. A good number persevered and are now well pleased that they did so. Every goat raiser of this kind forms a nucleus for the profitable development of the industry. There does not appear to be any good reason why Washington can not in time profitably keep almost as many Angoras as Oregon, and in Oregon there is no check in the steady increase in the number of goats in the state.—*Oregon Agriculturist*.

The Angora breeders of Polk County, Oregon, and the people of Dallas, are making special efforts this year to have the most successful goat show they have yet had. In the matter of competition the doors are wide open and Angora goats of merit will be welcomed from anywhere and everywhere. Although the season has been rather too mild in Oregon to have Angoras in the finest possible condition as to fleece, the goats will present a most attractive appearance in their practically full-grown fleeces. It is through the active interest which Secretary Fulton, of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, has taken in this show that it has been advertised in such a way as to attract the attention of Angora breeders all over the United States.—*Oregon Agriculturist*.

This is an unusually good time to get started in the Angora goat business. Owing to the fact that mohair sold lower than usual this year, while wool was unusually high there is not the usual demand in some goat districts for goats. Good flocks can be bought at very reasonable prices. With all industries of a permanent nature the best time to make a start is when that industry is not booming. Angora goats are good property to buy at present prices for those who have the right conditions for keeping goats.—*Oregon Agriculturist*.

### FOR SALE

ONE PAIR OF ANGORA GOATS, \$20

BEAUTIES AND CHEAP

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, Knoxville, Tenn.



## THE KENNEL

This Department is conducted by WALTER J. HUNTER, Johnson City, Tenn., to whom all queries should be addressed.

### A Dog for the Farmer

The dog is of value to the farmer only if he is sufficiently intelligent to do a part of his work. His duties may be small; nothing more than going after the cows, driving chickens from the house or yards, watching property or acting as a playmate for a child or companion, but in all cases intelligence or trustworthiness are cardinal points in his make-up. I find it just as cheap to keep a good and useful dog as a poor one. They don't eat as much and are not as subject to disease as a poor one. They cost more, but their usefulness overbalances the purchase price and tax. I say tax because I list my dogs upon the tax book along with my other property. I consider them property as much as the cow or horse. The dog I have in mind as an ideal farmer's dog, which is not surpassed by any other kind for intelligence, usefulness and beauty, is the Scotch Collie. The intelligence these dogs display in driving stock and other animals is certainly remarkable. Cattle men that I have sold stock to tell me that while driving a bunch of cattle to the pasture in summer, when the grass is good along the road and the cows are hungry, it is very difficult to drive a large herd, but that one dog would keep an entire herd of thirty or forty moving with very little help from the herdsmen. There would be no chasing or fierce barking to frighten them, for the laggards would get a nip on the heels, and soon learn to respect the Collie's authority.

It would be difficult, indeed, to overestimate the intelligence of a good Collie. He thinks and acts for himself under difficulties and conditions new to him. In matters relative to his special duties he rarely fails. That he feels the responsibility of his charge and acts independently of special orders all who have had opportunities in observing him must admit.

W. S. KING

### Just a Little Story

Some eight years ago, when my Collie Kennels were located in Albany, Vermont, I bought a year-old Collie bitch of the Brookside Kennels. I have her now and she is a rare good specimen, being by the imported Brookside Blucher. I have handled thousands of Collies, and they all have peculiarities. This Collie is peculiar in many ways, and this little story will tell about one of them. She is, and always has been, very moderate and dignified in her demeanor. She is proud, haughty and everyone except the members of my family are beneath her notice. She also has a way of "mind-ing her own business."

The spring that she was three years old she was to whelp to a then well-known Collie. A day before she was due to whelp she "came up missing." I was not at all worried or alarmed. But this bitch, being a particular pet about the house, my mother was quite worried over her non-appearance. Three days went by and no sign of "Pattie" (this being her name), I had looked in various places and had made various inquiries of my neighbors, the villagers.

I lived right in the center of the little village of Albany. The morning of the fourth day, a little after daylight, "Pattie" came to the front door—you can see how proud she was, the kitchen door not being good enough for her—and asked for admittance. We were glad to see her and petted her and called her a good dog and inquired about her babies and gave her a good meal. Just the moment her appetite was satisfied she marched to the front door and signified her intention of leaving us. I started to follow her. She seemed to be in somewhat of a hurry, but I managed by a great deal of coaxing to keep her alongside of me. She led me off cross lots through the village lots and little pastures of the neighbors, until we came to the brook. There was a bridge a little farther down stream, but she did not care anything about that, so she went through the brook and I, of course, had to follow her. Immediately we came to the foot of a steep high hill. We call them "hills" in Vermont,



Imported Craigmere Challenger.

A Winner—Noted for clean, long head and great Coat. W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa.

but this particular hill would stand up under the name of "mountain" all right in most sections of the country. I kept the forest growth, then gave it up and came home. It was only about a quarter of a mile from home at that. But I had neglected to take a "lead" or chain, and so "Pattie" couldn't wait for me to stop and take breath.

The next morning "Pattie" showed up at about the same time. After the business of greeting and feeding her was over I attached a "lead" to her collar and asked her to take me to her pups. She took me exactly the same route as, the previous morning, only that I objected when we reached the brook, and made her go down and cross the bridge with me.

When we struck into the "woods" it was mighty "hard sleddin'" for me. A few years previous a "high wind" had laid flat acres and acres of immense trees on this hillside, and they lay criss-cross and every other way. Many times "Pattie" could go under the fallen trees, but I had to go over them. This was a slow process, for I had to keep her on the "lead" all the time. Finally, after much toiling, climbing and scrambling—and "Pattie" was much more patient than I, during this scramble—we arrived very nearly to the top of the hill. She led me to an immense tree that had been torn up by the roots. The roots and turf at-

tached upturned, looked like the side of a hill. Underneath this a little cave or pocket had been formed. A very small cave for such an immense upturn. In this little pocket I found the pups, six of them, big and round and fat.

I had a curiosity to examine that hole. There was absolutely no entrance to it except the one small opening directly under the tree trunk. This entrance was just large enough to admit "Pattie." In fact, it was a cave and a castle. "Pattie" went in and nursed the pups, then I reached in and took them out, one by one, the six of them. I put them in a little basket, brought for the purpose, and "Pattie" and I started for home. She made not the slightest objection. In fact, seemed to be rather pleased than otherwise. Every little while on our way I would uncover the basket and let her count her pups. Then she would trot along perfectly contented.

Now, you can never make me believe that it was an accident, her finding that particular spot. She had hunted for days for some such spot where she could whelp in peace and quiet. I had about one hundred Collies at that time, and it is my opinion that she wished to get away from them till after she whelped. She is a bitch that, in all these years, I have never confined, only when she was in season. She always has perfect liberty, night and day, to go where, how and when she chooses. She lives with me now at my city home, and thinks as much of going down town with me every morning as any child. She is in perfect condition and bids fair to make a record for old age.

Incidentally, it might interest you to know that I have sold over one thousand dollars' worth of pups from this bitch.—W. A. Sargent.

### Feeding of Dogs

The majority of dog owners are quite ignorant as to the proper mode of feeding in order to keep their dogs healthy, happy and handsome.

Let us begin with the suckling pup. In order that the mother may be relieved at as early a time as possible from the strain of nursing a litter of puppies, the youngsters should be encouraged to lap milk when about three weeks old. But milk of Jerseys must be reduced one-third or one-half. The milk after being prepared should be fed at the same temperature as that of the dam. When about four weeks old feed twice a day, at weaning time (six weeks) three times a day, when six weeks old begin to feed crumbs of bread and crackers in the milk. Use care not to feed too heavy, as overfeeding is worse than not feeding enough. As the nature of the stomach changes so also must the food. Well boiled meat and vegetables of all kinds, except potatoes, should be gradually introduced into the diet. The old idea that feeding meat to a puppy will cause distemper, mange, fits, etc., has long since been exploded. The dog is a carnivorous animal, meat being its natural diet, but when kept as a pet the cooling effect of vegetables is desired to counteract the overstimulating effect of excessive meat diet. After he has attained the age of one year, twice a day is frequent enough to feed, giving a light meal in the morning and the principal meal in the evening.



## NUT CULTURE

This department is conducted by Mr. Fred S. Dawson, Starke, Fla., to whom all communications should be addressed.

### A Short Talk on Pecans

The value of nut-bearing trees for their crops, as well as for shade and ornament, has long been recognized. Pecans easily take the lead over all edible nuts, for it can be taken for granted that pecan nuts are the best of all known nuts for food and nourishment.

To compare pecans with other nuts we find that they contain:

	Proteids.	Starches.	Fats.	Salts.
Pecans .....	21.4	6.11	62.3	2.11
Walnuts ....	15.8	13.0	57.4	2.0
Chestnuts ...	14.6	60.0	2.4	3.3
Hazelnuts ..	17.4	7.2	42.6	2.5
Peanuts .....	8.4	1.8	46.2	3.3

Hence in accordance with the foregoing table, the pecans offer the best proportion for food, and will be preferred to all other nuts. A half dozen pecans eaten after each meal are a great aid to digestion.

Many persons recognize the profits to be made from planting pecan groves. As an investment it is a leader. For example—as a basis we will take a ten-

beats life insurance ten to one. There is no "frenzied finance" connected with a pecan grove. You don't have to die to get the benefits. You can maintain a ten-acre grove for a year, on a life insurance premium for \$1,000. Ten acres can be cleared, fenced, broke and set out at an outlay of between \$500 to \$600. You can easily get a man to cultivate it and take care of the trees for what he can raise on the ten acres, provided you do not want to work it yourself, so the expense for eight or ten years will be practically nothing. Hence for an outlay of from \$500 to say \$1,000 in ten years you will get a revenue of \$1,000 per year. You will get your money back before the tenth year, however, for you will get a few nuts the third to fourth year, and in five to seven years you will get back all you put in at the start. In ten years you will get annually about \$1,000 per year, which will increase each year. There are a great many trees of the common kinds of nuts scattered through the South, from sixteen to twenty years old, that pay yearly from \$35 to \$50 per tree. If they were of the best varieties they would pay double this.

Young man, get into line and plant you a pecan grove. Plant something for your old age—plant something that will make you independent in eight or ten years; plant them for days of possible reverses; plant them as a business investment; plant grafted trees. If you can't afford to buy grafted trees, plant pecans anyway. A grafted tree, of a heavy bearing variety, at \$1.50 each, is cheaper than a seedling tree as a gift.

Do not be like a lot of men are, who say, "It is too long to wait." My dear friends, if I put out a pecan grove now, I will have it bearing in five years and paying big in ten. If you do not put it out you will not have it, but in five or ten years you will wish you had. Where will we both be in five or ten years? Waiting around here just the same—only I will have the paying pecan grove, and you will not. You will then be saying: "Look at John Smith, he sold his pecan nut crop last week for \$1,000 cash; don't I wish I had put out a pecan grove like he did ten years ago, but it is too late now, I'm too old, and it is too long to wait." Say, are we going to wait around here until "we shuffle off?" Why not do something worth while while we are waiting? Why not leave a mark on earth's fair face to show future generations we once lived—leave some footprints behind us—leave a monument of our foresight and industry? Leave a stately avenue or grove or orchard of the grandest, sightliest and most productive trees that grow—pecans.

### National Nut Growers Association

The fifth annual session of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at Scranton, Miss., the last day in October and the first two days in November, was one of the most interesting and successful that has thus far been held.

Mr. F. H. Lewis, of Scranton, through whom the invitation from his city came to the association, worked untiringly for the success of the meeting, and that he succeeded in his efforts could be vouched for by everyone who attended the meeting. It took considerable courage for the pecan growers of Southern Mississippi to have the meeting there after the havoc done their orchards by the September storm. Destruction was to be seen everywhere, and while the pecan trees, on account of their extreme toughness, withstood the storm better than any other trees, still they were greatly damaged, for limbs, full of fine fruit, had been blown down, causing not only the loss of the present crop, but damage to the trees from which they will not recover for several years.

One of the most striking features of the convention was the interest manifested by everyone present. The closest attention was given to the reading of papers and to discussions in the meeting. The papers, while scientific, were also practical presentations of the interesting subjects which they treated. The discussions were lively and pointed and brought out much valuable information. Enthusiasm pervaded the meeting, and the oldest and most experienced growers were the most enthusiastic.

There has been a rapid growth in the planting of commercial orchards throughout the Southern States, and small farmers, as well as large farmers and capitalists, are now planting pecan trees, as was shown by the reports of the committees.

After the adjournment of the meeting, most of those in attendance went to Ocean Springs and visited the nurseries and orchards there.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—F. H. Burnette, Baton Rouge, La.

First Vice-President—J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla.

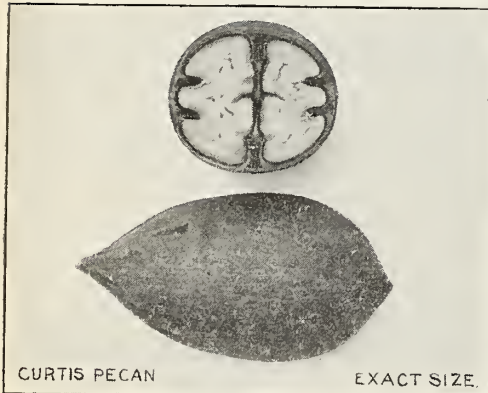
Second Vice-President—H. C. White, DeWitt, Ga.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. F. Wilson, Poulton, Ga.—*American Fruit and Nut Journal*.

By proper management, a pecan grove can be had practically without cost, from the fact that paying and profitable crops can be raised between the trees until they come in bearing, which, with budded or grafted trees, is four to six years, and with seedlings eight to ten years. I have a grove of seven acres, containing 120 trees. I planted the same in 1891, and for ten years raised strawberries and other truck between the trees, which more than paid for the cultivation and fertilizers used; and this season gathered a crop of 750 lbs. of nuts, which will average me 40 cents a pound, and from now on will increase in bearing as the trees age. A pecan tree is only in its prime at 25 or 30 years old. I have, in addition to the seven acres above mentioned, thirty-three acres partly in bearing and am preparing twenty acres more for immediate planting.—*Frank H. Lewis in North and South*.

R. L. Watkins, of Tyler, Tex., is planting ten acres in filberts.

Dr. Chas. A. Dan Duzee, of St. Paul, Minn., is now the proud possessor of a pecan orchard in Grady county, Ga.



acre grove of 300 trees. The trees being ten years from time of setting and of the "Curtis" or "Frotscher" variety. A tree of this kind will certainly bear at the tenth year 30 pounds of nuts. The lowest price these nuts ever sold for up to present time is 30 cents per pound. Instead of 30 cents we will be very conservative and only figure 15 cents per pound. That will be \$4.50 to the tree, and 300 trees on the ten acres would bring a revenue at the tenth year of \$1,350 for the ten-acre grove. Now to be extra conservative, cut off the \$350, which leaves \$1,000 per year at ten years. It will do this every time on good land with proper care, without a doubt. How is that for an investment? Did you ever think of it before? Now, you workingman, or man of moderate means, in these days of competition, how can you make and save \$10,000, and have it, in ten years any other way, for a property that will pay you \$1,000 per year is certainly worth, at the very least calculation, \$10,000. You young man or man of middle age—are you saving anything for your old age, so you will not have to work so hard, or at all, if you are not able? If you live in the South—why not plant a nut grove? It



## THE HONEY BEE

This department will be edited by Mr. G. M. Bentley, who will answer questions referred to him. Persons desiring reply by mail must enclose a 2-cent stamp.

The following article, written by one of the successful bee keepers of Tennessee is well worth consideration. The ideas and practices described therein are suggestive and should be of value to the bee keeper. So clearly are these expressed that we give below the original:

"I am keeping bees as an adjunct to farming, and find it pays better than any other stock or crop raised upon the farm, for the amount of money invested and labor expended. I began fifteen years ago with one colony of pure Italians, which I did then, and do now, consider superior to any other race of bees. I endeavor to keep down increase, but, notwithstanding, I now have forty colonies. I work my bees for comb honey and use the standard dove-tailed hive body, with Hoffman self-spacing frames, and for the super or surplus honey arrangement I use the Danzenbaker. In the lower section or hive body I use only nine frames and a dummy or division board in the place of the tenth frame. This makes what I consider a brood nest large enough to accommodate the average queen. I use full sheets of medium broad foundation, as this prevents the bees from constructing a large number of drone cells and rearing an army of drones that are consumers and not producers. It also insures straight combs. Locality has much to do with manipulation. The main object is to know and understand the source of your honey flow and manipulate your bees in such a way as to have strong colonies to gather the nectar when it comes, for without plenty of bees in each hive very little, if any, surplus honey will be stored. I produce comb honey because it brings a better price than the extracted. While bees will store more honey in extracting combs than they will in one-pound sections, the difference in the price is in favor of the comb in this market. I clip all the queens and practice the shaken swarm method. Briefly, it is this: When a swarm issues, the queen being clipped, can't fly with the swarm, which soon returns to the home of the colony, the queen having gone back also, either before or with the entering swarm. After the bees become quiet again, if I am near the bee yard, I prepare a new hive with frames and full sheets of foundation, after removing the colony to the back a few feet, I place the new hive on the old stand, take off the super, if one had been put on, and place it, with the bees it contains, on the new hive. I then take out the frames one at a time and shake the bees, queen and all, in front of this new hive on the old stand and, *presto*, you have what we call a "shook" swarm, with all the bees, instead of a part that usually go out with a swarm. This makes a powerful colony and one that will produce results. Now for the combs of brood and honey from which we have shaken the bees. If I do not want increase I place these combs over a weak colony with a queen excluder between. If I want increase, there will be a few bees clinging to the combs, and young ones emerging from the cells

to keep and feed the young larvae, so I contract the entrance and place the hive on a new stand, and in a few days I have a good colony with a young laying queen. I consider this the easiest method of controlling swarming, and at the same time securing the best results in honey. This manipulation can be done the next morning after the swarm has come out, if not convenient at the time.

If one understands the working habits of bees and will get a good movable frame hive of standard size and protect his bees well in winter and keep them strong, they require very little labor and will pay the farmer a greater per cent than anything else on the farm. See that they have plenty of feed before the cold weather sets in to last until the flowers bloom in the spring. Keep each colony supplied with a vigorous young queen and you will get honey if there is any to gather. My bees have averaged, for fifteen years, fifty pounds per colony, and sold for 15 cents per pound, or \$7.50 per colony. I keep about forty colonies and strive to keep them pure; in fact, I believe in thoroughbred stock of all kinds."

### Story of The Bee

It has been said, "Man is the most wonderful of all the works of God," but no one ever said so but man. Bees can do things man can not, and they know things man never will. A queen bee will lay more than 1,000,000 eggs during the summer. The eggs she lays every day are about double her own weight. These eggs are all alike when they hatch, but by feeding the larva differently, bees produce drones, workers or queens, at will.

It only takes three days for the eggs to hatch. The young are then fed by the nurse bees, which are the bees under sixteen days old. These nurse bees feed the others from glands in their heads that secrete milk.

When the bee is sixteen days old she is of age and goes to work. The average life of the worker is only forty-five days. She just works herself to death, unless winter comes on, and then she may live through until the next year.

There are about 50,000 bees in a hive—35,000 workers and 15,000 nurse bees or housekeepers. Then there are 600 drones and one queen. The queen often lives for five years, but the drones never live over winter. As soon as the first sign of winter comes and the flowers begin to wither, the bees have a St. Bartholomew day and kill every drone. Drones have no stingers, but queens and workers have. The workers are females—undeveloped queens.

Bees have five eyes, three they use for seeing in the dark and for reading, and two for long-distance hustling.

When a hive gets too full, the bees swarm, the old ones going away led by the queen. As soon as the old queen goes, the bees that remain at home immediately grow a new queen.

Bees are very orderly and cleanly. They have inspectors that stay at the

door of the hive and see that no bee comes in from the field without a good load of honey. Often if the bee has only a little honey, the inspector will turn him back and give him what is coming to him. The drones buzz around and make a bluff of working, flying around in the sunshine near the hive watching for the queen. The workers do not like the drones and they always kill a great many before St. Bartholomew's day, if Br'er Drone gets too gay. Bees very seldom die in the hive; if they do, it is a sign the whole hive is weak. The bees clean out all dust and dirt with great care, and if a bug or mouse gets into the hive they will straightway kill the intruder. Then if the body is too big for them to drag out, they will cover it over and seal it up with propolis, a sticky substance, which bees gather from buds or the bark of trees.

A hive of 35,000 workers will often bring in twenty pounds of honey in a day, if the flowers are just right; and one man I know, who owns eighty-five hives, has had his bees make a ton of honey in ten hours. And yet one bee gathers only a grain of honey a day, and may visit 300 flowers to get it.

The wax is a secretion from the bee's body, but the honey they get from the flowers. The object of the honey in the flower is that the insect will come and get itself dusted with pollen, which it carries to other flowers. So besides gathering honey, bees do a very necessary work in the fertilization of flowers. —*Elbert Hubbard in The Philistine.*

### What the Bee Keeper Should Do in February

When it is cold the bees are quiet, and if they have had proper attention in the fall nothing is necessary to be done. Upon warm days in February the bees should fly out short distances from the hive to discharge faeces and get exercise. If the bees are inclined not to fly out on pleasant days they should be aroused sufficiently to cause them to come out. February is a good month to prepare for the coming season, get the hives in shape for use, make up sections, prepare foundation, get all necessary supplies and equipment for the coming season.

### Don'ts in Bee Keeping

Don't fail to feed your bees if short of honey.

Don't think that hives make honey; the bees have to be manipulated, and this can only be done with a frame hive.

Don't try to handle bees without a good smoker and veil.

Don't compare the sale of nice white section honey with that taken from an old box hive.

Don't expect honey from bees in old box hives sitting out in a grassy, weedy fence corner.

Don't get it into your head that all you have to do in the bee business is to hive the swarms and go to raking in the profit.

Don't let some old box hive beekeeper discourage you and try to keep you from starting in the bee business.

Don't think your farm complete without a few hives of bees.

Don't expect your bees to go through the winter without at least twenty-five pounds of good, ripe honey.



## VETERINARY

By M. JACOB, V. M. D.

Advice through this department is free to our subscribers. Will include all domestic animals. Communications should state history and symptoms of the case in full, name and address of the writer. In publishing, initials only will be used.

### Questions and Answers

**Tuberculosis**—Does tuberculosis occur in birds? Is it similar to tuberculosis in man?—W. G. S., Knoxville.

Tuberculosis does occur in birds. It seems to be more prevalent in Europe than in this country. Out of 600 autopsies made by Zürn, in Germany, sixty-two were tubercular. There appears to be a distinct difference between the disease as found in birds and man, with the exception of tuberculosis of parrots which seems to be identical with human tuberculosis. Consequently the danger of man becoming infected from the ordinary barnyard fowl is not nearly so great as from parrots. In all cases, however, the cause of the disease is a specific micro-organism known as the *Bacillus Tuberculosis*. From bird to bird avian tuberculosis is highly contagious.

**Gapes**—What causes gapes?—W. D., Concord.

Gapes is a parasitic disease caused by the presence in the windpipe of a worm called the *syngamus trachealis*. This is a small round worm, having a reddish color, and found attached by means of

its mouth to the mucous membrane of the windpipe. The female is about one-half inch in length; the male about one-fifth inch. They receive their nourishment by sucking the blood of the bird.

**Scours in Calves**—What is the best treatment for scours in calves?

The latest and most satisfactory treatment for this extremely prevalent disease consists in adding formalin to the milk on which the calves are fed. Add one-half ounce of formalin to 15½ ounces of water. From this solution add one teaspoonful to every pint of milk which is fed to the calf. In addition the calves should be kept in clean, comfortable quarters.

**Judging Mules**—A subscriber wishes to obtain a standard by which to judge mules.

#### SCALE OF POINTS FOR MULES.

A. GENERAL APPEARANCE—1 Weight, age, color; 2 height; 3 conformation, symmetrical, smooth; 4 quality, bones clean; tendons defined; skin and hair fine; 5 action, step smooth, long, active; trot rapid, straight; regular; 6 temperament, energetic; good disposition.

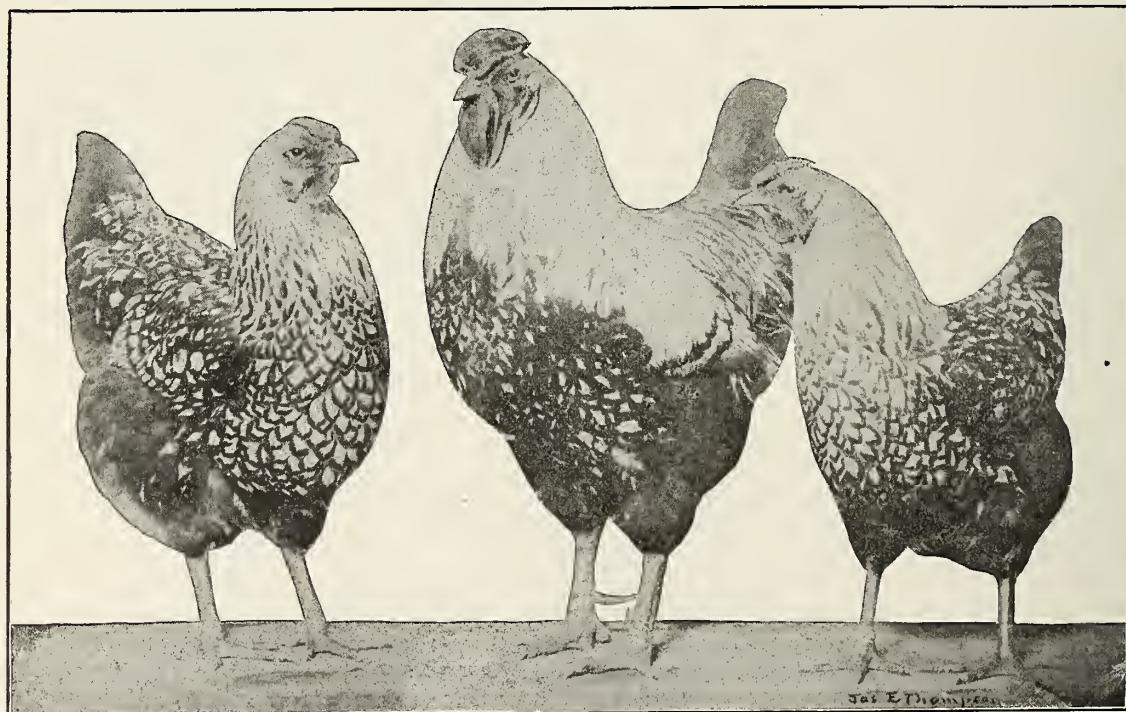
B. HEAD AND NECK—7 Head, well defined, medium size; 8 muzzle, fine; nostrils, large; lips thin and corresponding; 9 eyes, full, bright, clear; 10 forehead, flat, broad and full; 11 ears, large, well carried, tapering; 12 neck, muscled, creasted; throatlatch defined; windpipe large.

C. FOREQUARTERS—13 Shoulder, long, sloping, well muscled; 14 arm, short, muscled, thrown well forward and backward; forearm, well muscled, long and wide; 15 knees, wide, clean, straight, deep, well supported; canons, short, wide; tendons well defined; 16 fetlocks, wide, straight, strong; pasterns, short, clean, straight angle 45° with ground; 17 feet, medium, size even, horn dense; sole concave; bars strong, frog prominent and elastic; heel wide and high.

D. Body—18 Withers, smooth, well muscled and continuous with neck and back; 19 chest, deep, low, large girth; 20 ribs, long, sprung, close; 21 back, straight, short, well muscled; 22 loins, wide, short, thick; 23 underline, long; flank low.

E. HINDQUARTERS—24 Hip, smooth, wide, level; croup, wide and muscular; 25 tail, attached high, well carried; 26 thighs, long, well muscled, open angled; 27 quarters, heavily muscled, deep; 28 gaskin, wide, muscled; 29 Hocks, wide, well defined, strongly supported, straight; canons, short, wide; tendons, set back; 30 Fetlocks, wide, straight; pasterns, short, angle with ground 55°; 31 feet, medium size, even, horn dense, frog prominent and elastic, bars strong, sole concave, heel high and wide.

## WHY SEND NORTH



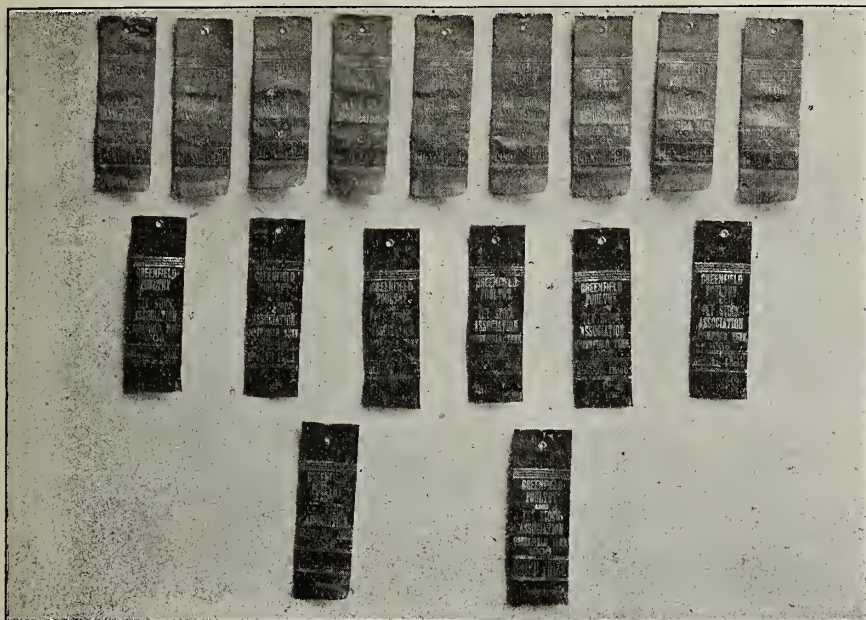
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When we Have the Best Strain of Silver-Laced Wyandottes in the South?

STOCK FOR SALE. EGGS \$2.00 PER 15.

Address **C. M. EMORY, Knoxville, Tenn.**





Ribbons won by Hoyt V. Drewy, Greenfield, Tenn., on his S. C. Brown and White Leghorns at the recent Greenfield Show.

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### Healthy Hens—More Eggs

Are you thoroughly satisfied with the results from your Hens and Chicks?  
Are you getting as many Eggs as you should?  
Are you getting Eggs when they're Scarce and Prices high?  
Are your Fowls healthy and vigorous?  
It's the FEED that brings Results, and we want you to try

### PURINA POULTRY FEEDS

next time you buy, on our new selling plan—Results or No Pay.  
There's a feed or combination for every purpose and for all seasons.  
Every one has been Tested, Tried and Proved until Perfect for the purpose before it was put on the market.

The great PURINA MILLS, "Where Purity is Paramount," have done all the testing for you, and have done it so thoroughly that every element of doubt, guesswork or uncertainty has been removed, and you can feed with absolute certainty of getting the results you are looking for.

One kind saves the lives of Little Chicks—brings up highest percentage of every hatch to maturity in 60 to 90 days—healthy, vigorous and strong.

Other kinds and combinations—

Make EGGS—make it possible to secure every egg your Hens are capable of producing. Make sweet, tender, juicy FLESH—delicate and toothsome as a milk-fed oapon. Make your fowls FAT for marketing in the shortest possible time.

### Here is Our New Selling Plan.

Our ample Capital, immense Mills, and the Quality of our Feeds make it possible.

Purina Feeds are sold through Dealers in 100-lb. Bags. But to enable you to test them at our risk we have got up a Special 40-lb. Bag, with a "Money Back Line" one-quarter of the way down. We will send you four of these 40-lb. bags for \$4.00 either through your dealer or direct from the Purina Mills. If you order direct, you must give the name of the firm in your town from whom you usually buy your Poultry Foods. Make your selections from this list.

**Purina Mash** to make hens lay

**Purina Chick Feed**

You may omit one or more of above feeds, if desired, and may order TWO BAGS, but not more, of any one item.

When the bags come, feed to the "Money Back Line" on each bag, and watch RESULTS. One Full Quarter of each bag is yours to try at our risk, without pledge or promise. If you are not thoroughly pleased in every way, just write us, and we will send back every penny of your money, freely and willingly, and tell you where to send the feed that's left at our expense. WE PAY FREIGHT BOTH WAYS. EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

If you would like to know more about Purina Feeds, FIRST ask us to send you the PURINA STANDARD POULTRY FEEDER. It's interesting, full of Poultry knowledge, and it's FREE. Send us your dealer's name.

**Purina Mills, 12 Street, St. Louis, Mo.**

Pacific Coast Orders filled by Acme Mills Co., Portland, Ore.  
Canadian orders by The Tillson Co., Tillsonburg, Ont.

**Purina Scratch Feed**

**Purina Alfalfa Meal**

### East Tennessee Poultry Association

The meeting of the East Tennessee Poultry Association was held Saturday, February 9, 1907. Reports of officers read and approved showing a prosperous year by the association. The association took the first step in advancing the industry in the State. In the discussion the fact was brought out that there were no poultry statistics kept by our state government. While other states were crowing about the amount of poultry produced, the old Tennessee hen was exceeding them all, and no record kept; she was simply a side line; laid the eggs, and when too old to lay placed in the pot. T. L. Bayne, of Russellville; J. A. Dinwiddie, of New Market, and R. P. Williams, of Knoxville, were appointed a committee to see the state authorities and request that a record be kept of the poultry industry with other reports of agriculture. The committee did not wait to go to Nashville but drew up a joint resolution for the House and Senate, requesting that the Commissioner of Agriculture gather these statistics and keep them on file and issue them with his annual report, showing what "the hen" was doing in Tennessee. One resolution was placed in the hands of Hon. Jesse S. Cottrell, representative from Knoxville, and the other in the hands of Senator John I. Cox, of Sullivan county. This resolution was introduced on Monday, February 11, and passed. This is the first time the state has considered the hen as she should be. It is only the beginning. When the reports are completed and placed on record, we can then point with pride to the Tennessee hen who scratches for a living. Before adjourning, resolutions were passed thanking the city officials, Col. Spence, of the N. G. S. T., the Board of Trade, the daily press, and THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, and the many merchants who contributed to the last show, making it a grand success.

Following the meeting of the association the executive committee was called to order by President S. M. Cooper. R. P. Williams stated he wished to place in nomination for chairman of the committee a worker. He belonged to the Brown Leghorn class and was not only a good layer, but a hustler and prize winner. It was E. E. Carter, who brings ribbons home, makes no difference what show he attends. Mr. Carter tried to decline the office, but was elected by acclamation. R. P. Williams was chosen secretary. Letters from the six judges who were recommended at the meeting of the association were read and the secretary was instructed to close the contract with Judge Loring Brown, of Smyrna, Ga., and Judge D. M. Owen, of Athens, who will judge the show in 1908. John E. Jennings was re-elected superintendent of the 1908 show, with C. M. Emory, M. S. Copeland and Robt. Crawford as the assistant superintendents. The meeting was well attended and every member of the committee present. The committee will at once begin to prepare for the show in 1908, and Chairman Carter will announce his committee at a later date to take up the work that is before them.

R. P. WILLIAMS.

**LEWIS, LEONHARDT & COMPANY, Agents**  
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## MADDEN'S BARRED ROCKS



## WINNINGS

Knoxville Show, January, 1906

1st Cock, 1st and 2d Hens, 2d and 4th Pul et, 2d and 3d Cockerel, Tie 2d Pen

Knoxville Show, Dec., 1906

1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cocks; 2d and 4th Hens, 2d Pen; 3d Pen, tie.

EGGS, \$3.00 FOR 15

\$4.00 FOR 30

MRS. W. R. MADDEN, SOUTH KNOXVILLE, TENN.



## Ducks are Profitable

If you wish to secure the greatest profits in ducks, or any other poultry for that matter, you must hatch them as early in the season as possible, so that they can be placed in the market when the prices are high. This compels us to use the incubator for hatching because at such a season of the year it is next to impossible to find broody hens. It is true of marketing any product, when the supply is limited and the demand is great. A rose or carnation produced at an unnatural season will sell for five times as much as when it grows naturally. This extra profit is the remuneration the producer gets for his time and knowledge for being able to produce them at the time there is a great demand. So it is in the poultry industry. Ducks in New York and Boston sell as high as 35 and 40 cents a pound. Later in the season this price drops to 12 and 14 cents per pound. If a duckling can be raised at the outside, the profits are large, where a good market can be obtained. At ten or twelve weeks old ducklings should weigh three and a half to four pounds each, and with an average market price of 20 cents per pound a good profit can be realized. The market often depends on the class of dealers you sell to, the success you have in fattening the ducklings and the attractive appearance when dressed.

Ducks should be perfectly healthy and vigorous. It does not pay to breed from puny, dwarfed stock. It is money in your pocket to invest in the best breeding stock you can get. Breeders make a mistake to sell their most valuable birds periodically, for the best stock should be kept for breeding purposes. By so doing you will get young birds that mature more quickly and increase in size.

The anatomy of a duck is somewhat different from that of a fowl. The duck has no crop and consequently should receive less grain than fowls are given. We know of some breeders who never feed grain to their ducks. If you will notice ducks when they are eating, they gobble down a mouthful of food and then wash it down with water, another mouthful of food and another drink of

## GILVO POULTRY FARM,

## Breeder of High Class Poultry

Three varieties of thoroughbred birds—Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Buff, and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Can furnish Eggs from above breeds at \$2.00 for 15, from best matings; \$1.50 for 15 from second best mating.

## These Are All High Class Birds

A grand lot of Cockerels for sale at low price in B. P. Rocks, S. C. Buff, and R. C. Brown Leghorns. We must make room. Write me your wants. Orders for eggs booked now for future delivery.

**F. E. BALLARD, Prop'r.,**  
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## PORTER BROTHERS

R. R. No. 7, Columbia, Tenn.,

## Exclusive Breeders of W. P. Rocks

Breeders of high class birds and show birds especially. Have never been defeated in the show room and can sell you stuff to win in your hands. Look over our winnings for two seasons, and never showing in more than three shows in a season. Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, Columbia, December, 1905: 1st, 2nd Ckl.; 1st, 3rd Pul.; 1st, 3rd Pen. Tennessee Fair Association, September, 1906: 1st Cock; 1st, 2nd Hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd Ckl.; 1st, 3rd, Pul.; 1st, 2nd Pen. Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, November, 1906, in a class of 190: 1st, 2nd, 3rd Cock; 2nd Ckl., with two 3rd Pul., with six. East Tennessee Poultry Association, Knoxville, December, 1906: 1st Cock; 3rd Pul.; 3rd Pen. Tennessee State Poultry Breeders' Association, Nashville, January, 1907, in class 200: 2nd Cock; 2nd Ckl.; 2nd, 5th Pul.; 1st Pen. American W. P. R. Club special for high score pen, scoring 189%.

Pens all headed by prize winning males. Eggs (\$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00) per 15. \$15.00 per hundred.

## 1883-BARRED ROCK HEADQUARTERS-1907

Have over 1,000 head of birds FOR SALE. Choice creamy show birds, fit for any company; hundreds of fine breeders at prices that are right.

REMEMBER We have won more premiums on Barred Plymouth Rocks at the BIG CHICAGO SHOWS in the past 12 years than all competitors combined.

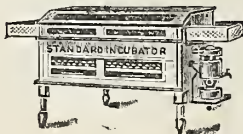
Write your wants where the good ones are raised. Fine 32 page catalogue for stamp, telling all about 17 acres of Barred Rocks.

## R. E. HAEGER &amp; CO.,

R. E. HAEGER, Pres.

B. E. ROGERS, Sec'y.

ALGONQUIN, ILL.



## FREE! FREE! BROODERS FREE!

We are going to give away this season absolutely free one first-class Standard Brooder to every cash customer ordering one of our 20-year guaranteed Standard Incubators. Our Standard machines are used and indorsed by thousands of the leading successful poultry raisers. Any one can raise poultry successfully with our latest improved up-to-date machinery. Catalogue with full particulars 5c. Send for a copy at once and do it today.

Address STANDARD F. C. INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 20, ROCHESTER, N. Y.





First Cock at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 14-19  
Score 95

## NORTON'S WHITE AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Line bred for years and mated to produce exhibition birds of the highest type, and at the same time retain their good laying qualities. I have birds on my yards that layed over 300 eggs last season and then won the lion's share of blue ribbons in hot competition in the fall shows. I won 51 ribbons at 6 leading shows, 1906 and 1907. Columbia, Tennessee, show, November 27th to 30th, 1st and 3rd Cocks; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullets; 3rd Hen and 2nd Pen. Over 150 White Rocks in competition Tennessee State Poultry Breeders' Association, Nashville, January 14th to 19th, 1st Cock, 1st Pullet, 2nd and 3rd Hen, 2nd Pen. Over 300 White Rocks in class representing the cream of the North and South; also, Silver Loving Cup for largest display and National White Rock Club special for best display. 38 birds entered, all raised on my own yards, scored from 90½ to 95½ points. This record speaks for itself.

Eggs from 1st Prize Matings, - - - - - \$5.00 per setting  
Eggs from 2nd Prize Matings, - - - - - \$3.00 per setting  
Barred Rocks Pullet and Cockerel Matings Eggs, - \$3.00 per setting  
Run of the yards, - - - - - \$1.50 per setting

ALL EGGS FRESH AND FERTILE, AND PACKED TO REACH YOU SAFELY ANY DISTANCE

East Station, **J. O. NORTON**, Nashville, Tenn.

water, and so on. It is necessary, then, to have plenty of fresh water near them so that they can feed naturally. They are an aquatic fowl, and while a pond of water is not extremely necessary to be successful in rearing them, naturally their habits are to take to water and food almost simultaneously. In feeding any fowls you must keep as close to their natural inclinations as you can if you wish success. They should be fed on bulky food, like vegetables, bran and a moderate ration of corn or cornmeal. If you feed grain it should be ground for them. Never give mouldy food of any sort. Fowls need food that is fit for human beings to eat, that is, so far as wholesomeness and cleanliness are concerned. Like geese, they will live on vegetable food, grass included, if they cannot get anything else, but they are very fond of grain.

Ducks and geese are usually kept as a "side issue" by most general poultrymen, but when bred as a special branch of the poultry industry they are very profitable. Usually they simply furnish a variety of meat for the table with a sale of the surplus stock at a season when the cost has, perhaps, exceeded the selling price. When properly managed they will reap a profit that is desirable. If you would obtain the best market price your product should be of uniform size and appearance. For this reason it is best to raise and breed only one kind of ducks. The Pekin variety has become probably the most popular on account of the creamy skin, their hardiness, uniform size of drakes and ducks and their white feathers. The breeding of this variety has been perfected to a great degree in late years. At first they were long in body and neck and coarse boned. The improved type of the present day is broader in the breast and back, deeper in body and carries a much larger proportion of meat with less waste. The Muscovy is popular in some sections, but is not so desirable for market purposes because it varies so much in size. The male bird, at its best, weighs seven to eight pounds, while the female weighs only four to four and one-half pounds—some three pounds difference in the weight of the

## ROSEDALE POULTRY YARDS



ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

FROM THEIR NATIVE LAND

Winners at Providence, R. I., Springfield, Mass., Boston, Cincinnati and Madison Square Garden. They win in hottest competition. Write for 1907 mating list and prices

**PHILIP CASWELL, Prop., NEWPORT, R. I.**

## TWO PAPERS YOU NEED FOR 60 CENTS

The regular subscription price of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN one year is 50c. The regular subscription price of the FARM JOURNAL five years is 75c. In order to introduce these papers we make a special combination rate of

## 60 CENTS FOR THE 2 PAPERS

This means THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN for ONE YEAR and the FARM JOURNAL on trial for TWO YEARS. This offer will not be repeated. Send right now 60c. in check, money order or stamps and get the two papers.

**TWO  
PAPERS  
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## SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

Use This Blank and Save Money

Industrious Hen Co.,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—I accept your special subscription offer and enclose herewith 60c. for which send me The Industrious Hen one year and the Farm Journal two years.

Name .....

R. D. No. .... Address .....



sexes. This is quite a serious fault at killing time because they have not the uniformity of appearance and weights that is necessary to secure the highest market price. The Pekin is a better market duck for this reason. Some claim also that the Pekin has a finer texture of meat.

The Indian Runner is probably the greatest competitor of the Pekin. They are medium sized birds and very active. They occupy the same relative position in duckdom that the Leghorns approximate in poultrydom. They are light feeders and heavy layers of medium-sized eggs, and are noted for their prolificacy in reproduction. But their smaller size handicaps them as a successful rival of the Pekin for market purposes and the best money is in raising ducks for market. Keeping ducks for egg production will never be a profitable business in our western states. In the south, especially where grain is low and shelter unnecessary, there might be fair profits in the production of duck eggs. Furthermore, the production of ducks' eggs is limited to a shorter period than that of hens' eggs, and there is no great demand for them, especially after the advent of the summer months.

The soil where ducks are raised has something to do with their successful rearing. A rather light and gravelly soil is preferable because such a soil naturally gives the best drainage and tends to keep the runs cleaner and sweeter.

Great injury is caused to ducks by their being exposed to too much sun, by a lack of a cool place to roost at night and a lack of fresh water in warm weather. Ducks like clean water and drink and must have it. They must have shelter.—*Wisconsin Agriculturist*.

#### How to Produce Thoroughbreds

If you have some mixed fowls you wish to work into thoroughbreds at a small cost, probably the cheapest and easiest way is to secure a few settings of eggs from some careful breeder of the breed and variety you desire.

If you take such steps, say next spring, then in the fall you should dispose of all cockerels hatched from such settings. Then send to the breeder from whom the eggs were procured for a cock or an early hatched cockerel to mate with the pullets hatched from the purchased eggs. The next season's hatchings should result in a flock of thoroughbreds and all stock of mixed breeding should then be disposed of.

For those who have no chickens and wish some, I think it best to buy a trio



Member American Leghorn Club  
Member Virginia Poultry Ass'n.

#### SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns

STRAWBERRY HILL  
POULTRY YARDS,  
Box A, 287, Richmond, Va.  
EGGS FROM WINNERS  
15 for \$3.00 30 for \$5.00

Leading winners at Va. State Fair, Richmond, where more Leghorns were shown than at Madison Square, N. Y., 1906. I won 1st Cock; 1st and 2nd Cockerel; 1st Hen and 2nd Pullet. Judge Lambert pronounced my 1st Cockerel to be best Leghorn male in show of any variety. This strain of line bred birds have been winning at all the leading shows for more than 15 years. My matings this season are without exception the equal of any in America. Circular free.

## U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

Are better this season than ever before. Never have I had as many CHOICE EXHIBITION BIRDS or SELECTED BREEDERS or GOOD UTILITY STOCK to sell as I have at the present time. I know I am in position to give you better value for your money than any one else for the reason I have thousands to select from while others have but a few hundred. Remember all my birds are farm reared, strong, husky birds. I had forgot to mention the fact that the U. R. Fishel White Rocks were

#### Selected by the U. S. Government

in preference to all other varieties to be used on their experimental farm. You surely can not go wrong if you follow in the footsteps of U. S. At nearly every Poultry Exhibition East, North, South or West the past season the winning White Plymouth Rocks were Fishel bred birds. This with the excellent record my birds made when shown by myself surely convinces you they are



### "THE BEST IN THE WORLD"

I have just issued a 56 PAGE CATALOG containing 4 BEAUTIFUL COLOR PLATES, in fact this is the most elaborate Poultry Catalog ever issued and contains information every one interested in poultry should know. Send 2 dimes for a copy, worth dollars to any one.

EGGS: \$8 per 15, \$15 per 30; \$25 per 60

U. R. FISHEL, Box H, HOPE, INDIANA



## WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

EXCLUSIVELY

### —FARM RAISED—

Vigorous birds from the best parent stock obtainable.

FOR SALE---TEN WHITE ROCK COCKERELS,  
ALSO A FEW PULLETS.

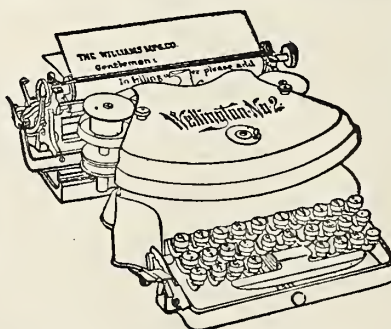
Write your wants to

**D. P. WALKER**

Route 1, - Sweetwater, Tenn.

## White Plymouth Rocks (Exclusively)

Hardy, Vigorous, Farm Raised. Stock and Eggs for Sale. Eggs \$2 per Setting  
**JOE KNOTT, R. F. D. No. 2, Knoxville, Tenn.**



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Simple, Durable, VISIBLE WRITING  
PERFECT ALIGNMENT

"We make the statement positively that they are absolutely the best, excelling all others in simplicity, durability and accuracy; we are using 75 of them in our Philadelphia and New York Stores. They have our unqualified endorsement."  
—John Wanamaker

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**KNOXVILLE STAMP CO.**  
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## BROWN LEGHORNS

First Cockerel, Second Pen at the World's Fair, St. Louis  
Over 250 Regular and Special Prizes at 18 Great Shows  
My Winners in Males Score to 95, in Females to 96

**EGGS \$3.00, \$5.00 AND \$10.00 PER 15**

Free Circulars on Matings and Winnings

**E. E. CARTER, 967 Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.**

Member of the American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club

## SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS

My yards contain now more exceptionally fine birds than ever.  
They contain the birds that

**Won the Buff Leghorn State Cup at Auburn, 1906**

And some of the

**MADISON SQUARE GARDEN WINNERS, 1905**

I am now booking orders for eggs for delivery after February 1st at \$3 per 13 or \$5 per 26. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**B. S. BEUERLEIN, Box D, MT. MORRIS, N. Y.**



## GRAHAM'S PRIZE-WINNERS

**ROSE COMB BROWN LECHORNS AND  
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS**

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—1st honors at Columbia, Tenn., 1904; 2d honors at Springfield, Mo., 1905; 1st honors at Birmingham, Ala., 1906. 1st pen, headed by 1st prize winners, 15 eggs for \$2; 2d pen, headed by 2d cock and 1st hens, 15 eggs

for \$1.50. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—1st cockerel and 1st pullet, Columbia, Tenn., 1904; 1st cockerel and 1st pullet, Nashville, Tenn., 1906; 2d cock, 2d hen and 2d pen, Birmingham, Ala., 1906; eggs 15 for \$2.50. Only a few Leghorn cockerels for sale until September 1st. Satisfaction guaranteed. Place your order and get first-class birds.

**D. B. GRAHAM, BROOKWOOD, ALA.**



## COOPER'S R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS WIN AGAIN!

At the second annual East Tennessee Poultry Association show they won 1st Cock; 1st and 2d Hen; 1st, 2d and 3rd Cockerels; 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th Pullets; 1st and 2d Pens.



If interested in LEGHORNS for EGGS or Exhibition purposes, write for my FREE FOLDER. EGGS \$1.50, \$2, \$3 PER 15.

**SAM M. COOPER, FOUNTAIN CITY, TENN.**

## S. C. W. LECHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY

Eggs for Hatching, \$1.50 per 15 straight. Honest Worth for Your Money

**W. S. MATHEWS,**

State Vice-President of Nat'l S. C. W. Leghorn Club, **BIG STONE GAP, VA.**



## Brown and White Leghorns

The kind that Lays & the kind that Wins wherever shown. I have over 300 Choice Birds now ready for sale. Eggs \$1, \$2 and \$3 per setting. :: :: :: Write or phone your wants to

**Hoyt V. Drewry, Route 4, Greenfield, Tenn.**

(two females and one male) of some reliable breeder in the fall, as at this time of the year most breeders are overstocked and will sell reasonably to make room for growing stock. Buy pullets and a cock, or hens and a cockerel, making sure to get all from the same breeder. A great number buy pullets of one breeder and a cockerel from another, mating them, and then wonder why the offspring is inferior to their parents. If a certain breeder is breeding for an egg strain and keeps culling out his layers every year it stands to reason that in a few years he will have a strain of layers, much superior to those he started with. Now, if fowls from a breeder who has paid no attention to increasing the egg yield be crossed on the above strain, the young stock is apt to prove a great disappointment to the owner.

By buying in the fall the fowls get accustomed to their new quarters quickly and get down to business for winter eggs. I think it the proper thing to feed a balanced ration that does not mean forcing the flock to lay all winter; then in the spring when the eggs are set for hatching you will not be so apt to wonder why there are so many weak germs.

Pullets are much more profitable than hens, as they will lay nearly a third more eggs; however, the eggs from the hens generally hatch better than those from pullets. It is seldom that a hen will be profitable after the second year, unless it is one whose record is so good as a layer that more of her chicks should be hatched in the hope that they too will prove to be extra heavy layers.—L. Sullivan in Poultry Standard.



Blue Boy—A thoroughbred from start to finish  
First Cockerel, Lexington, Ky., Jan. 8, 1907.  
First Annual Exhibition of the Blue Grass Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Bred and owned by F. L. Snyder & Co., Lexington, Ky.



**Don't Overfeed Your Turkeys**

God never intended turkeys to fill the place of ostriches. It seems that some have the idea turkeys have appetites like great beasts of the jungle of Africa from the way they speak of them and the way some feed them.

We have before us a letter from "A Reader" who seems to be simply paralyzed over his turkeys mysteriously dying. Please note an exact statement of this and you can readily detect the seat of his troubles. He says, in part: "My turkeys are dying one or two each day. They have free range; roam the fields with the mother turkeys. I feed them all they will eat of corn meal dough and steel cut oats three times daily, but it seems as if they die in spite of us. Their droppings are white, turning to a pale yellow. They die in about three or four days after I notice them dropping. Can you tell me what ails them and what I can do to prevent any further deaths?"

It seems to us any one can see that those turkeys are being fed to death, and the remedy is to quit feeding them three times daily while they are in range. Turkeys are created to pick up their food from the broad acres they travel over. After turkeys are old enough to turn out on range it is a very foolish practice to stuff them with all sorts of mashies, as overfeeding brings about liver trouble, presenting symptoms as stated in the foregoing paragraph. Liver trouble in turkeys soon develops into an inflammation of the liver, which is usually fatal, but little can be done for turkeys after inflammation sets in. Turkeys that are on the range need but little feeding except at night, and that should be a very small amount, as turkeys usually come up with a full crop. When you continue to feed heavy three times daily on such heavy rations as corn meal dough and steel cut oats liver troubles and death is sure to present itself very prominently. It is very unnatural for turkeys to receive heavy feeding while growing. This is one reason why we have discharged "chicken hen" raised turkeys, as they will not forage for a living, depending on artificial food, resulting in stunted growth, which is the direct result of overfeeding. In reflecting back over past years we cannot understand how we raised as many turkeys as we did with the "chicken hen" mother, feeding them all sorts of wet stuff every few hours. For the past several years our turkeys receive but very little food from our hand, as they receive their "pork chops" from nature's meat market. When we conflict with nature's arrangement we soon bring about trouble, and the sooner we can familiarize ourselves with the requirements of a turkey's wants the better we will be prepared to raise the most of the turkeys we incubate. September is the month turkeys take on meat and develop bone fast. About all we can do for them is to see that they are at home every night well supplied with clean, fresh water and sharp grit, leaving the heavy feeding alone until later in the fall. There is one error we noticed practiced by a number of turkey growers every fall, and that is as soon as new corn will do to use they make a mad rush, so to speak, in order that they may get to the cornfield first with a knife to cut off the corn for the turkeys as soon as they make their first appearance in the field. This practice is not only

**UTILITY BREEDS****S. C. R. I. REDS, B. P. ROCKS**

EGGS FOR SALE, 15 FOR \$2.00

**J. P. McMULLEN, KNOXVILLE, TENN.****BUTLER'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY**

Write for my winnings and catalogue. Have won this season Montgomery, Ala., Columbia, Tenn., Pulaski, Tenn., Franklin, Tenn., and Columbia, Tenn., County Fair. My Reds are strong and vigorous. Have mated up three pens from prize winners.

EGGS, \$3.00 PER 15; 30 PER \$5.00. WILL GUARANTEE HALF HATCH

**W. N. BUTLER, Carter's Creek, Tenn.****REID'S REDS SINGLE AND ROSE COMB**

The grandest collection of strictly high-class birds I ever owned are now in my yards mated for the egg trade. Remember, I am Western headquarters for Rhode Island Reds and can furnish quality in stock or eggs. Eggs from choicest matings, \$3 and \$5 per setting.

**CHAS. C. REID, Mgr., Route 1, Delaware, Ohio****SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM**

Breeder of all varieties Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Leghorns, Polish, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Javas, Anconas, Houdans, Spanish, Sherwoods, Rocks, Dominiques, Andalusians, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas and Pigeons. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 50; \$8.00 per 100. Turkey and Geese, 50c each. Stock, \$2, \$3 and \$5. Geese and Turkeys, \$6, \$8 and \$10.

**F. I. BRADFORD, - Troy, Pa.**

**THE MINORCA FARM** LEADS THE SOUTH. AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO, WITH SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. "Ask the Judge." Look up my winnings, if standard weight is what you want. Buy eggs of me, then do your duty. Pens 1 and 2, \$3. Pens 3 and 4, \$2 for 15. Incubator eggs, \$3 per 100. Day old chicks, \$3 per doz.

**MERRELL CARLTON, College Park, Ga.****COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES****THE MOST POPULAR AMERICAN FOWL**

For beauty, eggs, table and market purposes they are unexcelled. My strain is sired by first Cockerel St. Louis and are prize winners. They are also bred to lay and are splendid winter layers. The great demand for Columbian stock and eggs in the last few years is evidence of their worth.

Write for prices on eggs.

**FRED L. BEYMER****KNOXVILLE, - TENNESSEE****Advertise in The Industrious Hen. It pays others, will pay you**

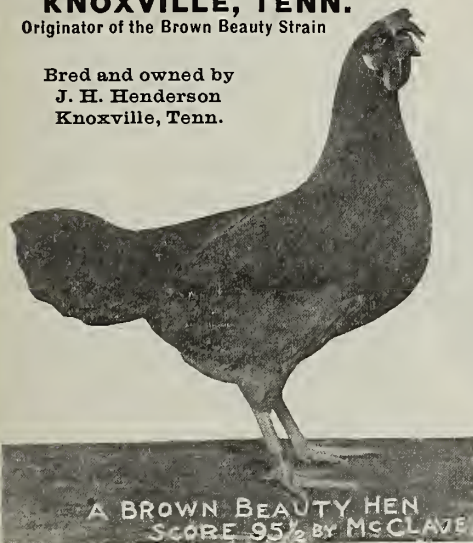


# J. H. HENDERSON

THE BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST

KNOXVILLE, TENN.  
Originator of the Brown Beauty Strain

Bred and owned by  
J. H. Henderson  
Knoxville, Tenn.



A BROWN BEAUTY HEN  
SCORE 95½ BY MCCLAVE

First Prize Winner—Knoxville Great Show, December 11-14, 1906. Special cash prize for highest scoring bird in show, any variety. Special ribbon for best hen by American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club.

Member American Brown Leghorn Club

## MY WINNINGS

At Knoxville, Tennessee,  
Dec. 11-14, '06

Scored by Judge McClave

1st Hen .....	95½
4th Hen .....	93¾
2nd Cock .....	93¾
1st Cockerel (tie) .....	93½
4th Cockerel .....	93
2nd Pullet (tie) .....	94½
3rd Pullet (tie) .....	94¾
4th Pullet (tie) .....	94
2nd Pen .....	188½
4th Pen .....	187.17

## EXHIBITED 12 BIRDS

4 males, 8 females with an average score 93¾.  
Won 13 prizes with 12 fowls, 96 competing in class.

## EGGS

\$1, \$2, \$5 PER SETTING

Some good breeders and prize winners for sale. Write your wants.

## Sleet's White Wyandotte Victory

Fourth prize hen at the great Nashville show just closed. More prizes at the A. P. A. show, Cincinnati, 1906, than any exhibitor (except one), 187 birds in class. Three 1st and \$25 cup at Kentucky State show 1905. Also won at Hagerstown, Md., Louisville, Warsaw and elsewhere. Birds scored to 96½. Write for prices and free mating list. Twenty utility cockerels cheap, while they last.

IRA B. SLEET, Warsaw, Ky.

Prop. Elm Hill Poultry Yards, Route 3.

## OUR S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

At the Great Auburn Show, Jan. 7-12, 1907,

Held in connection with the meeting of the American Poultry Association, won 1st hen, 1st pullet, and 1st pen, defeating Madison Square Garden first prize winners. All of these birds are in our breeding pens and we are prepared to fill orders for eggs at \$2 and \$3 per 15. A grand lot of old and young breeding stock for sale. White and Columbian Wyandottes, as good as the best. Day-old chicks a specialty. Send for mating list.

W. R. SPERRY, Box F, CORTLAND, N. Y.

## THE MARTIN POULTRY FARM

Breeders of PRIZE WINNING STOCK

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS.

We were winners at Indianapolis, Lexington, Charleston, Birmingham, Augusta, Atlanta, Columbia and Nashville.

TRY US—WE GIVE SATISFACTION. Rural Route No. 5, NASHVILLE, TENN.



## ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

1st Pen; 1st, 2d, 4th Pullet, and tied on 3d Pullet,  
Knoxville Show, 1906.

Eggs \$3  
Setting

I. W. LOVEJOY

1132 N. Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn

Pure  
Northup  
Strain

## S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Second Cockerel and third Cock, Nashville Poultry Show, January, 1907.  
Stock for sale. Nineteen trios at \$5.00 each. Eggs, fifteen for \$2.00.

J. M. KELLY, CORDONSVILLE, TENN.

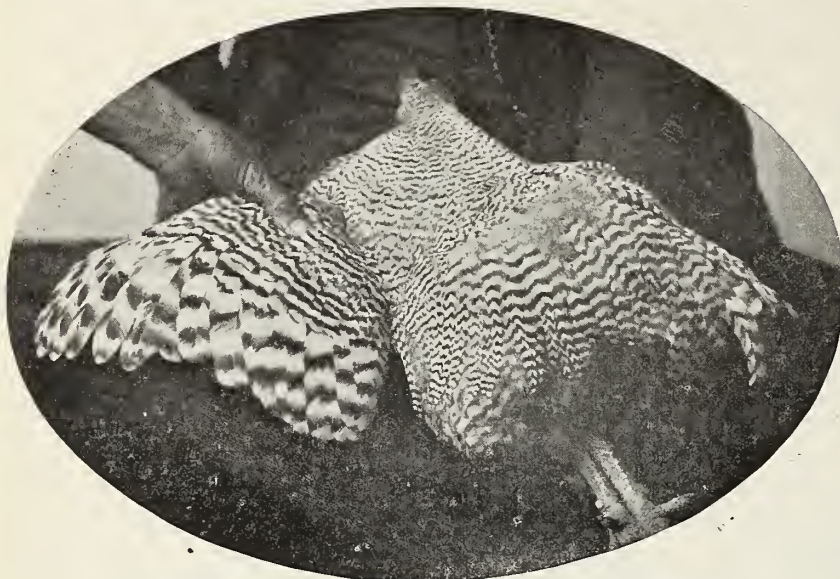
injurious to the health of the turkeys, but a loss of time and corn as well, for nine times out of ten the turkeys will not eat a tenth part of the new corn that has been cut off for them, which is evidently a waste of grain. We have never yet succeeded in getting turkeys that feed from insect life to eat grain. Should the fowls eat a heavy gorge of new grain bad and fatal results are sure to follow. Any new grains are injurious to fowls. We had some experience along this line this season, feeding freely of new wheat to our early hatched Buff Plymouth Rocks, resulting in the death of twelve or fifteen promising young birds before we could think or discover the real cause. New cereals, we believe, are injurious to young, immatured fowls of any kind. Intelligent growing of turkeys demands the best product of brain and brawn. The turkey cannot be raised without intelligent management any more than a flock of sheep. Turkeys of today must be produced to take on the most attractive appearance. Both the commercial or market and breeding turkey must be bred up to that high state of excellence that their appearance will create admiration and bring quick sales at fair prices. It has been said by many, and with a great truth, that no one is too old to learn. This, however, is as applicable in the culture of turkey growing as it is in any other vocation of life. We are aware in past years much prejudice has been eliminated from the minds of men, both on the farm and at turkey exhibits, against the turkey, and there has come a marked advance in the condition of turkey culture, so that turkeys of today are not only grown by, we would say, the "swell" breeders, but by almost every landlord in America and Canada and in many parts of Europe. Yet, with all this vast supply from year to year, the demand far exceeds the supply. With the constant improvements that are being made in turkey growing, with the simplifying of improved methods of feeding and managing young poults, it is an easy problem now to develop the turkeys into giants of their race, making turkey growing a pleasure instead of a burden, as it was once considered in early days. As soon as the novice learns to not yield to his or her sympathy and feed the poults too much, his success is assured. The majority of us let our sympathy control us too much when it comes to caring for infants of any kind. The pioneer turkey grower of years ago laid a good foundation for the rising generation to build upon with the improvement of the wild turkey. The Bronze is simply magnificent in size, shape and color, and still all growers of today have a pride in growing them and keep trying to add greater improvement over the turkeys of the present day.—J. C. Clipp, in *Inland Poultry Journal*.

Pullets on their first winter are the best egg producers. The older the pullets are when winter begins the more continuous will be the egg supply, according to the feather. Eggs from young pullets are not the best for hatching. Hens two years old are better for producing eggs for hatching than pullets. Immaturity is not conducive to strength and vigor in the offspring.



**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE**

IN BREEDING

**Barred Rocks**HIGH CLASS BREEDERS  
A SPECIALTY400 Youngsters From 1906  
MatingsShow Birds for the Fastest  
Company or your money backPERSONAL ATTENTION  
TO YOUR WANTSHUTCHISON & LAMAR  
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI**"Hero" Heads Pen No. 3. Best Colored Cock South.****Frost Makes Fat Turkeys**

"Cold weather makes fat turkeys," said the poulterer.

"Why?"

"Because in a warm fall the ground keeps soft, the vegetation lingers on, and the fields are full of worms and bugs. What's the result. The result is that the turkeys, from sunrise till dark, tramp the tempting fields on long forages, eating the worms and bugs, which thin them, and walking all their soft and fine flesh into tough, stringy muscle.

"A cold fall, with early frosts and snows, freezes the ground and kills the bugs. Then the turkeys are not tempted to wander. They loaf in the farmyard, gorge an abundance of grain, and put on flesh like a middle-aged woman at a seashore hotel.

"But in a warm fall, hunting the irresistible bug, the turkeys do their fifteen to twenty miles regularly and become athletes. For athletic turkeys there is no public demand."—*Minneapolis Journal*.

There are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world. China literally is white with these birds, and day and night the country resounds with their metallic and scornful voices.

Children herd ducks on every road, on every pond, on every farm, on every lake, on every river. There is no back yard without its duck house. There is no boat, little or great, without its duck quarters.

Even in the cities of China ducks abound. They dodge between the coolies' legs. They flit squawking out of the way of the horses. Their indignant quack will not unseldom drown the roar of urban commerce.

All over the land there are great duck-hatching establishments, many of them of a capacity huge enough to produce 50,000 young ducks every year.

The Chinese duck is extremely tender and delicate—the best tame duck for eating in the world. Duck among the Chinese is the staple delicacy. It is salted and smoked like ham or beef, and duck eggs are eaten as chicken eggs are in America—*Minneapolis Journal*.

**DINWIDDIE'S STANDARD AND BUSINESS BRED  
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

Stock for sale, better this season than ever before. Standard Bred, fit to win; Business Bred for eggs; for size, Business fed on a balanced ration; raised on a free range. These are the guaranteed combined qualities of my birds. Write for prices, stating your wants. HUNDREDS TO SELECT FROM.

**J. A. DINWIDDIE, ROUTE 3, NEW MARKET, TENNESSEE****MANN'S WHITE ROCKS ARE IT**

At the Kentucky State Show, Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 28-Feb. 1st, 1906, they made a record which I do not believe can be surpassed by any breeder, winning 1st and 2nd Cock, 1st and 2nd Cockerels; 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Hens; 1, 2, 3, 4 Pullet and 1st Pen. This, together with winnings made at Nashville, Chattanooga, Franklin, Charleston, Columbia and Knoxville, the past season should surely convince you that they have no superiors. I will have four yards mated up for the season 1907, each headed by a First Prize male at one of the above places. I have 15 Cockerels, and 25 Pullets left for sale, they are simply great, and will please the most exacting. Write for mating list for year 1907, it will describe four of the best pens of White Rocks to be found.

COCKERELS. \$5.00 AND UP. PULLETS, \$3.00 AND UP. EGGS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 PER SET.

R. R. No. 10. Porter Pike **G. E. MANN, Nashville, Tenn.**

**LANIER'S BARRED ROCK EGGS**

Are as good as the best, because they are the "Ringlets," and the "Saglets" are the World's renowned. I shall ship out the best lot of eggs this season that I have ever sold at \$3 per 13, \$5 per 20; \$7 per 39. Every male headed is a fine exhibition specimen and traces back to N. Y. Winners. Am booking orders now for Spring delivery. First come, first served. Write to-day to

**DEWITT LANIER, Barred Rock Specialist,****CARDWELL, MO.**

Box K,

**BARRED, BUFF and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

White Wyandottes, White Minorcas, White Leghorns and Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$3.00 each, \$7.50 for Trio, \$12.00 for Breeding Pen. : : : : : Catalogue Free.

**EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS****EDWARD G. NOONAN, Proprietor, MARIETTA, PA.**





WM. B. SHELTON

WATKINS CROCKETT

## EASTLAND POULTRY YARDS WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(Exclusively)

We practically MADE A CLEAN SWEEP at the recent Knoxville Show, winning 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen, 1st 2nd and 4th Cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 4th Pullet and 1st and 2nd Pen.

We also MADE A CLEAN SWEEP at the recent Alabama State Fair, held at Birmingham, Ala., winning all firsts and Special Sweepstake for best display in American Class.

We will have mated up for egg trade next season, 9 of the best Pens of White Rocks to be found anywhere. If you want eggs from PRIZE WINNERS you can get them from US. Our Catalog will show the male heading each Pen and price of eggs from each. You can select for yourself.

PRICE PER SETTING OF FIFTEEN \$2, \$3 AND \$5.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all our dealings.

Write for Catalog.

Address Edgar Avenue and Gallatin Pike, Nashville, Tenn.

## WHITCOMB FARM

(INCORPORATED)

Box 203, Riverside, R. I.

WARREN R. FALES

The Largest Breeder of

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

In the United States.

Our Winnings—Madison Square Garden January, 1907, two firsts, two seconds, one third, one sixth and eleven specials, making more points than any other exhibitor, being the greatest winning ever made in the Garden in

Barred Rocks. At the Providence (R. I.) show, won six firsts, two seconds, one third, four fourths, and four specials, and the silver cup for the best male.

**SHOW BIRDS THAT WILL WIN IN ANY COMPANY FOR SALE**

We can furnish eggs from the best matings in the world. Get our list of winnings and matings. Write us for prices.



## STRAWBERRY PLANTS, TREES, ETC.

Send \$1.80 for 1,000 assorted plants of Klondyke, Lady Thompson and Excelsior or Gandy Strawberries. All kinds of fruit trees 6c and up. Garden Seeds, etc. Send for free catalogue.

JOHN LIGHTFOOT

DEPT. 9, R. F. D. 3, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

## ELMDALE STOCK FARM

Shorthorns and Polled Durhams, Jacks and Jennets, Poland Chinas, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, 200 S. C. B. Leghorns, 200 B. P. Rocks.

Our Leghorns scored 92 to 93½ at East Tenn. Poultry Show, Knoxville, December, 1906.

25 Cockerels for sale. Eggs \$4.00 per 100 or \$2.00 per 15.

Cockerels for sale from 1st Prize Winning Turkeys E. T. Poultry Show, Knoxville, January, 1906. Also Eggs, \$3.60 per Doz.

S. S. SMITH & BRO., WHITESBURG, TENN.

## MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

WINNINGS 1906

1st Cockerel, Nashville.  
2d Pullet, Nashville.

1st Pullet, Franklin.  
2d Hen, Franklin.

1st Cock, Knoxville.

1st Cockerel, Knoxville.

1st Hen, Knoxville.

1st Pullet, Knoxville.

Special on largest Tom, Knoxville.

EGGS IN SEASON,

Mrs. W. J. Landess, Prop'r, Eastview Poultry Yards, R. 6, Fayetteville, Tenn.

# Is The Industrious Hen Visiting Your Home?

### Poultry and Orchards

It is frequently asserted that orchard- and poultry raising go together. This perhaps is true on a small scale, but we can hardly conceive of a great commercial orchard comprising hundreds of acres of land being made also a poultry range. In such a case the combination would be overdone, as the shade from the trees, being constant, would militate against the health of the fowls. On a small scale the combination is a happy one. The bugs and worms are eaten by the fowls and the grass forms a handy adjunct to the feeding operations. The grass is not wanted anywhere in the orchard and if the poultry can keep it down so much the better. It will then not be necessary to even run the weeder over the ground to keep the weeds from becoming a nuisance.

The plum orchard is a very good kind of orchard in which to keep poultry, as the limbs of the trees do not shut off too much sun from the birds. We have seen poultry yards of small size, in each one of which was a single plum tree growing and thriving. There is no reason why trees in such locations should not prove to be very fruitful. They are certainly sure of not becoming grass-bound.



1st Prize, Ekl.  
Cincinnati Show, 1906  
Louisville, Ky. 1906  
Bred By J. R. Milligan  
Louisville, Ky.

A Typical S. C. White Leghorn as bred for beauty and utility by J. R. Milligan, Louisville, Ky. Mr. Milligan's strongest point in his strain is that much-sought-for color—Chalk White.



J. C. Fishel, the well known breeder of White Wyandottes, of Hope, Ind., who has been in the business as a fancier for twenty-seven years and is therefore entitled to speak with authority on the subject, writes as follows in the Inland Poultry Journal on the subject of advertising:

Don't take a little half-inch space and think the people are going to fall over you to get your stock. You will get lost just like the penny in the drawer of twenty dollar gold piece. If your stock is worth advertising then take liberal space and carry it twelve months in the year. Don't try the system of spending it all in one month, then wasting eleven months of the time before you begin anew, but keep constantly at it, keeping your name before the breeders in bold type, making claim of everything you have honestly won and do in each and every instance all that you agree to do by your patrons, and trade will eventually come to you and at prices in keeping with the quality of your stock. The young breeder must learn as I learned in starting that he cannot expect the prices at first that he will get later. He must establish his reputation, not alone as a showman but as a breeder of show birds. When he has done this then he may expect not only good prices but the top prices on all good stock he is able to dispose of.

An incubator or brooder, no matter how well made or how scientifically designed can not produce good results unless the heating apparatus is such as to insure clean and smokeless air, and an even temperature. This can be obtained by the use of a high gravity, water white oil in the lamps, and the famous Soline Lamp Oil possesses all the qualities which make an ideal oil for this purpose. A trial will convince you of the truth of this statement. Write or phone to the Tennessee Oil Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

#### Royal Incubators for \$12.75

These are days of low prices among incubator people, but a machine that seems to go just a little beyond anything else in the way of a bargain is this 230 Egg No. 3 Royal at \$12.75. It is a double walled, self regulating machine with all the appliances and devices. Its weight is 140 pounds, and we have the word of the manufacturing company they consider they are offering "the best incubator proposition that has ever been made by any incubator company in existence." The Royal has been one of the most popular incubators before the public for years. It enjoys the enviable reputation among poultrymen of being the one really high class incubator that has always sold at a popular price. The figure named above is just about a third less than it has ever been sold for before. If you want an incubator bargain get in touch at once with the Royal Incubator Company, Drawer 90, Des Moines, Iowa. They will send you their catalog free. Enclose 10 cents and they will send you their valuable little book on Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys.

### FOR SALE SILVER WYANDOTTES

Fine thoroughbred Silver Wyandotte Pullets and Cockerels, also eggs for hatching. Prices reasonable. Postal to

E. C. WASSMAN

R. F. D. No. 12, Knoxville, Tenn.

## GIDEON O. HARNE'S MINORCAS



Cochins, White Leghorns, and White Plymouth Rocks. Place your order quick to avoid the rush.

GIDEON O. HARNE,

The World's Undisputed Champions, Developed by Careful Selection from Foundation Stock of First Prize Winners. Bred for Vigor, Beauty of Shape and Laying Qualities. True Winners of the P.

Greatest winners at the Great Hagerstown Show, 1904 and 1905, where I won in 1904 more prizes than all other competitors combined, including the Silver Cup for Best Minorcas in the show, and gain in 1905 in competition with World's Fair Winners I won the 1st, 2d, and 3d Pens, 2d and 5th Cocks, 3d Hen, 5th Pullet and 5th Cockerel in Blacks, including the Silver Cup for Best Minorca Pen in show, also Cornell Special; 1 Whites I won 1st and 2d Pens, 2d and 5th Cocks, 2d and 3d Pullets, and First White Cochins Pen. Therefore Don't Waste Money and Time as well on cheap stock, but begin with the best by placing your orders with me for anything in Black or White Minorcas, Buff or White



V.-Pres. Black Minorca Club for Maryland

Box 138, Wolfsville, Md.

### MONTE VISTA POULTRY FARM

CEO. P. SIMCOX, PROP., Route 4, JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

### WHITE MINORCAS

Winnings at Knoxville (Dec.) show, first Cockerel, first Hen, first Pen, first Pullet, second and third Pullet.

## TRAPNESTED EGGS--TRUE TO BREED

—FROM—

### The World's Most Popular Varieties

Shipped on Day Order is Received, in Self-Locked Boxes,  
Anywhere in the United States, Canada or Cuba.

Delivery Guaranteed.

#### Pen No.1—White Wyandottes.

Headed by a fine cockerel true to type and color and properly mated to twelve handsome females. These birds possess both beauty of form and color and have proven themselves prolific egg producers. Up to weight and pure white. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 per 15.

#### Pen No.2—Barred Rocks.

No finer male can be found in the South than the one that heads this pen. Typical in shape and fine in station with the real blue barring so pleasing to the eye. He is most excellently mated to twelve grand females. Eggs from this pen are \$5.00 per 15 straight.

#### Pen No.3—Barred Rocks.

In this pen are twelve exceptionally fine hens mated for best results to most excellent blocky birds of good color. They are up to weight and good egg producers. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

#### Pen No.4—White Rocks.

The cock at the head of this pen is typical in shape. He is grand in size and color, and mated with due regard for results to twelve hens specially selected for size and vigor. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

#### Pen No.5—S. C. B. Orpingtons.

The S. C. Buff Orpington has many admirers and no one could fail to admire this handsome pen of twelve females, head-

ed by a magnificent cock. The mating has been made with due regard to results. They are fine layers and excellent table fowls. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

#### Pen No.6—Black Langshans.

The male bird heading this pen is of fine size and color and the twelve females are fully up to standard weight with excellent feathering and color. This mating will give fine results. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

#### Pen No.7—S. C. B. Leghorns.

A pen of twelve Brown beauties headed by a richly colored cockerel. The mating would please the most exacting as due regard has been paid to color and size. These birds are bred for eggs and for beauty and they have measured up to the requirements. Eggs \$3.00 per setting of 15.

#### Pen No.8—S. C. W. Leghorns.

This is a pen of white birds. The females are properly mated to an active, vigorous cock that is typical of the breed. They are fine layers and the results of the mating should be excellent. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

#### Pen No.9—Rhode Island Reds.

This popular breed is a pen of prize winners, and have had a good yard to range and forage. Orders for eggs booked now at \$3.00 for 15.

Eggs are trapnested, numbered and dated, absolutely fresh, selected with the greatest care, properly packed and shipped same day order is received.

We can furnish superior stock and eggs in limited numbers from any of the above varieties, and can fill orders for any variety of stock or eggs. Write us your wants. Orders booked now for future delivery.

### AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Poultry Department,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.



## SCHREIBER'S S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

The Autocrats of Poultry

They have been bred ten years by a specialist, and won under Judges Heimlich, McClave, Heck and many others, winning first at Rockford; Belvidere, Jan. 16 to 21, 1906, first cock, first, second and third cockerel, first second, third and fourth pullet; first, second and third hen and first pen—*pen scoring 188 15-16*. Greatest Layers; none better on earth. Vigorous stock for sale. Buff Turkeys and Pearl Guineas of the finest type.

S. T. SCHREIBER, - - - - - Rockford, Illinois

BRED FOR UTILITY  
BRED TO LAY

RED, WHITE AND BLUE

BRED FOR FANCY  
BRED TO WIN

At Sandy Creek, Phoenix and New York State Fair, the hottest shows in New York State in 1904-05, I won 76 prizes and special on my Blue Barred Rocks. Brahmas, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Bantam, Eggs \$1.00 and \$1.50 per 15. Hatch guaranteed. Rouen Duck Eggs \$1.25 per 11; Toulouse Geese Eggs 40c. each. Catalogue free.

PULASKI, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1906.  
Dear Sir:—Out of the 26 eggs I purchased of you I got 28 chicks,  
11 of them were pullets, and yesterday I got 11 eggs, and get from 6 to  
10 eggs every day. Yours truly,  
THOS. WILDER.

MAPLELING POULTRY YARDS, H. DAILY, Propr.

Box S.

PULASKI, OSWEGO CO. NEW YORK.



## BROWN LEGHORNS

YEARLING COCKS and HENS FOR SALE

A number of Cockerels and Pullets from Prize Winners are now ready to ship. *Ask for Circulars*

OUR PRICES WILL INTEREST YOU

M. S. COPELAND, Powell's Station, Tenn.

## WALKER'S

Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes

We are now offering the best lot of birds we have ever raised, at a very low price, considering the quality. Write us for prices before buying elsewhere. We can also furnish Eggs at reasonable prices.

WALKER BROS.

R. F. D. No. 1.

MADISONVILLE, TENN.

## SANDY RUN POULTRY YARDS

W. D. HARRILL & CO., Props. - - - - - Ellenboro, N. C.

Breeders of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Part-ridge and Buff Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Belgian Hares.

We have won this season at Atlanta, Charleston, Raleigh and Charlotte, on our birds 43 1st prizes, 32 2d, 27 3d, besides scores of specials. Prices of eggs \$2.50 per 15. We have a few good cockerels for sale, including the 1st and 4th prize winning Part-ridge Wyandotte ckl. at Raleigh, also 1st, 2d and 3d at Charlotte, price \$5 to \$10 each.

## ::: SAVANNAH VALLEY FARM :::

D. L. CATE, Prop.

Extra good Barred Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs from best matings \$2.00 per 15. Second pens at only \$1.00 per 15. My stock is bred from first prize winnings at all the leading shows. I carefully line breed my strains.

COLTEWAH, - R.F.D. No. 1, - TENNESSEE

## THE HOSPITAL

### Castor Oil for Limberneck

Dr. Sanborn: A reader writes to know what is the trouble with his birds and describes the symptoms as follows: "Some of the birds are taken as if they were paralyzed, losing control of limbs and neck, and others mope around for several days and are troubled with a diarrhoea of a greenish color. Combs remain red, but eyes have a frightened look and they have great aversion for food or drink. It seems to strangle them to swallow." The disease is known as limberneck or ptomaine poisoning.

The birds have either eaten some animal food that had spoiled, or good food became rotten in the bird. It is a disease from food. One bird will not pass it to another. In the very beginning of this disease, give castor oil to sweep out all spoiling matter in the bowels, and then put on dry grain for a week. Later in the disease you can do this and save a few of the birds. A man who is with his birds and uses his eyes well, can get at these cases early enough to prevent much trouble. Keep all dead animals away from the birds and look well to the quality of meat products you feed.

### Cholera Cure

Equal parts of rosin, alum, sulphur and cayenne pepper, powdered together and fed in scalded meal, a tablespoonful to 12 adult fowls, for of course young fowls could not take it so strong.

### Promptness in Treating Disease

If you hope to cure ailments in poultry, you must commence to treat them with the appearance of the first symptoms. Do not delay, or you may never cure them.

### Perch Arrangements in Hen Houses

When one builds a hen house he should remember that the perches should be so arranged that the hens are on a level. One of the best arrangements that I know is a frame made of inch lumber with strips nailed crossways, eighteen inches or two feet apart, for perches. This frame is hinged to a 2x4 strip on one side of the rests on some suitable support on the other. This can be easily lifted and fastened out of the way when the hen house is cleaned.

The size, of course, must be adapted to the size of the hen house, which, if large, may require several of these frames for convenience in handling. Thirty-five of roost will accommodate fifty hens. Dropping boards are doubtless good, but then we do not all have them, and yet manage to get "lots of eggs" in the winter. If the roosts are just laid across saw horses there is danger of mites hiding under them. But a handful of coarse salt placed just where the perch comes in contact with the sawhorse is very discouraging to mites.



## BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Address all communications for this Department, or concerning the Boys' National Poultry Club, to ROBERT G. FIELDS, 33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

The following is a complete list of members of the Boys' National Poultry Club:

Robert Fields, 33 Caruthers Ave.; John Morton, Gilmore Ave., Nashville, Tenn.; Frank A. Potts, Box 735, Charlotte, N. C.; Claude Smith, Gilmore Ave., Nashville, Tenn.; Frank L. Gilliam, Vienna, Ill.; Alwin J. Dicke, R. F. D. No. 1, New Bremen, Ohio; John M. Brenneis, 1224 Luttrell St., Knoxville, Tenn.; Paul Rude, Burden, Kans.; Harry T. Duggan, 2 State St., Charleston, S. C.; H. L. Sammons, Viroqua, Wis.; Frank Hager, Cleveland Ave., Nashville, Tenn.; James Cooper, Cadaretta, Miss.; Mervin Bell, Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn.; James Cooper, Cadaretta, Miss.; Ronald Hallmark, R. F. D. No. 4, Oneonto, Ala.; Parker Leonard, 607 W. Wood St., Piqua, Ohio; Archie Ryan, Hammond, Ill.; W. J. Smith, Jr., 214 S. McDowell St., Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Holman, Adairville, Ky.; Walter Doss, Gilmore Ave., Nashville, Tenn.; Jas. Squires, 313 S. McDowell St., Charlotte, N. C.; Reznor Orr, Lewisburg, Tenn.; Robt. Gamber, R. F. D. No. 3, Wakeman, Ohio; James Jewett, Gilmore Ave., Nashville, Tenn.; John M. Brenneis, 1224 Luttrell St., Knoxville, Tenn.; Hord Boensch, 49 Noel Block, Nashville, Tenn.; Mendith Moore, 201 Oak St., Frankfort, Ind.; Frank Hovis, 231 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. A. Bunch, Petros, Tenn.; James Jewett, Gilmore Ave., Nashville, Tenn.; Robt. O. Colt, 407 S. 8ryon St., Charlotte, N. C.; Henry Snell, 49-50 Chamber of Commerce, Nashville, Tenn.; C. Z. Pool, Fallston, N. C.; Pierre Hellerstedt, 608 Fairview Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Asahel B. Prentice, R. F. D. No. 2, Rock Creek, Ohio; Alfred Fowler, Fremont, Neb.; Harry T. Duggan, 2 State St., Charleston, S. C.; Herbert Lange, 314 Union St., Jersey City, N. J.; Frank Hager, Cleveland Ave., Nashville, Tenn.; H. C. Bunch, Petros, Tenn.; Parker Leonard, 607 W. Wood St., Piqua, Ohio; Robt. Fields, 33 Caruthers Ave.; Frank Winford, Linden Ave., Belmont Heights, Nashville, Tenn.; P. J. Shearn, Box 125, Petros, Tenn.; Herbert Lange, 314 Union St., Jersey City, N. J.; Frank McGlinch, 1204 E. Main St., Jackson, Mich.; Wayne Apperson, R. F. D. 50, Blue Rock, Ohio; F. C. Russell, 91 Fremont St., Bridgeport, Conn.; Arthur Shelin, 1236 Laurel Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; Wm. C. Donaldson, 110 W. Anderson St., Knoxville, Tenn.; Louis Engerud, 209 14th St., S., Fargo, N. D.; Chester W. Reynolds, 510 Joseph St., South Bend, Ind.; T. McKean Downs, 215 W. Walnut L. A., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Paul Leaming, Woodward, Ia.; Fred Kazmier, Kiel, Wis.; John Anfreeter, S. Kukuna, Wis.; Harold Whitcomb, Box 281, N. Adams, Mass.; Ralph Hamilton, 54 Winthrop St., Springfield, Mass.; Herman Rollway, Box 536 Forrest City, Ark.; Si Smith, R. F. D. 1, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; Earnest W. Rundle, 9703 Commercial Ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; Earle H. Hole, 247 Garfield Ave., Salem, Ohio.

Boys, our election is close at hand, and I want each and every one of you to vote. Votes can be sent in after February 1st, but the election closes 12 o'clock sharp, March 1st. All you have to do to vote is write on a separate piece of paper who you wish to vote for for President, Vice-President and Secretary and

## PARALYSIS

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA CONQUERED AT LAST BY DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cure FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

EXCLUSIVELY

NO PAINS OR MONEY HAS BEEN SPARED IN MATING MY PENS

Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$8.00 per 100

W. B. FARRIS, Pulaski, Tenn.

## WHITE HILL POULTRY FARMS

Send for their mating list, it's free. They have had a sweeping victory in the leading shows this season with their Blue Ribbon strain.

### S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

At Knoxville, December 11-14, 1906, they won more blue ribbons than all other S. C. W. L. exhibitors combined and their S. C. Buff Orpingtons win all over the South. With two entries at the big show at Lansing, Mich., won 2nd cock, 3rd hen. Our

### WHITE WYANDOTTES WIN WHEREVER SHOWN

Eggs from any of the above at \$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100. Express paid on 100 and over. Write me your wants and you will be satisfied that you received your money's worth.

A. J. LAWSON, Proprietor

R. D. No. 7, Box 66

CLEVELAND, TENN.

AGENT FOR CYPHER'S INCUBATORS

## I AM OFFERING FOR SALE



Some very fine bred S. C. Buff Orpington Pullets, one year old Hens and Cockerels, also S. C. R. I. Red Cockerels and R. C. White Wyandotte Cockerels.



EGGS AFTER JANUARY 1ST.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

FOREST PARK FARM,

CHARLES W. SMITH, Proprietor

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

1894

## AUSTIN STRAIN

1907

I make a Specialty of **LANGSHANS** Bred Right, Fed Right

To Produce Best Results

Have bred them for fourteen years; won all first, second and third prizes on young stock at Knoxville and at Bristol last winter, and a good share of premiums at the Knoxville Show, December 11-14, 1906. ~~45~~ Select Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting of fifteen. Show breed a specialty; 300 fine ones to select from.

H. C. AUSTIN, Box 198, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

## EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

AND WINTER EGGS AT THAT!

This is what you get when you buy Stock from

**F. L. SNYDER & Co.**

Breeders of **MOTTLED ANGONAS** Bull Dog  
**WHITE WYANDOTTES** Strain

R. R. No. 2

LEXINGTON, KY.

## BLACK LANGSHANS

EGGS FOR SALE FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK

WRITE FOR PRICES

J. C. ADAMS, Bristol, Tenn.-Va.



## S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

I have a few pens of choice birds that I will sell.  
1st and 3d Cockerel; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullet, and 1st Pen, Knoxville, 1906.

**A. C. COCHRAN**

Eggs \$3 per 15; \$1.50 yd. Eggs.

Knoxville, Tenn.





## FEBRUARY SALE.

100 Cockerels, all around good breeders, intended to sell at \$10.00 and \$15.00, must go at the low price of \$5.00 each.

200 utility Cockerels, worth twice the money asked; sale price \$3.00 each.

100 laying Hens, lay when you want the eggs; sale price \$2.00 each.

50 Pullets, intended to sell at \$4.00; will take \$2.00 each.

50 Cockerels, pure white birds, extra good in shape, in fact, fit to trot out in the best of shows, worth from \$15.00 to \$25.00; must sell at \$10.00 each.

50 Pullets, line bred, extra fine; some top notchers; only \$5.00 each.

50 Pullets, fine in shape and color, good breeders; price \$4.00 each.

This is the grandest opportunity you will ever have to get some of the

### World's Best White Wyandottes

Order direct from this ad. and get the choice. We have mated our yards and are now booking as well as filling orders. Eggs \$5.00 per setting.

Send 10c in stamps for our catalog, mating slip and a picture in natural color of two of our winners.

**J. C. FISHEL & SON**

24 E. JACKSON ST. HOPE, INDIANA

## White Wyandottes

Bred to Win. Bred to Lay  
They make you happy because  
they pay.

Our winnings at Birmingham, Ala,  
December, 1906

1st Pen, 1st Cockerel, 2d Cockerel (tied)  
2d Pullet, 5th Cock, and 3 Specials.

Eggs, \$1.50 Per 15.

Young Stock for Sale  
Write Your Wants

**B. A. HASTINGS, Box 24, Gallatin, Tenn.**

## Schuyler's In-to-Date and Bred-to-Pay White Wyandottes

Have excellent records as steady winter layers. Line bred Cockerels—big vigorous fellows—\$4, \$5, \$6 each. Breeding Pullets \$3.50 to \$5 each. Good serviceable yearling hens \$3, \$4, \$5 each.

### SPECIAL OFFER GOOD FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY

4 Breeding Hens and a good Cockerel for \$12.00, real value \$16.00. My need of room creates your opportunity to save \$4 cash money. Don't neglect it and be sorry for it afterwards.

Exhibition birds a matter of correspondence. Write

**COLFAX SCHUYLER (Box 1-H) Jamesburg, N. J.**

**PURE**

*Paxton's White*

*Pure Wyandottes*

Exhibition Stock Best Strain in the State.

Eggs. \$2.40 per 15

A. J. Paxton Jr. Indianola, Miss

**WHITE**

## PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE PARK

Agent for Prairie State Incubators, Brooders and Supplies. Breeder of exhibition Partridge, Silver Pencil and Buff Wyandottes. But few more birds for sale. Eggs in season. Ask for folder and get my winnings at three great shows. I please others. I can please you.

**J. D. PAYNE, Proprietor.**

**BURLINGTON, N. C.**

**Is The Industrious Hen Visiting Your Home?**

Treasurer, respectively, send in your votes by all means, addressed to me at above address.

The following members have been nominated:

For President—H. C. Bunch, Petros, Tenn.;

Claud Smith, Gilmore Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

For Vice-President—Frank A. Potts, Box 735, Charlotte, N. C.

For Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Fields, 33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville; Walter Doss, Gilmore Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

If you run up on a big colony of lice and mites the best thing to do is to get the coal oil can, soak the vermin with coal oil, and then apply the match. They will all be burned up, and the hen house will not be hurt in the least.

If there is any boy who reads this page and does not belong to the Boys' National Poultry Club let him send in his name at once. Our club is free to all boys under 21 years of age, and no boy can have that as an excuse for not joining. Send your letters, with stamp enclosed, to Robert Fields, 33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

I would like very much to know that THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, the best poultry magazine published is being received each month by every member of the Boys' National Poultry Club. THE HEN has always helped us, and I think we owe it to her to subscribe for a year's reading matter which will no doubt give us more practical knowledge of the poultry business than we could buy right out for 20 times the amount paid for the subscription.

All the members of our club, the B. N. P. C., can have the HEN for 25c (half price) by sending their subscription money to me. A good many have already done this, and I hope the rest will soon follow their example.

### QUESTIONS.

Q.—What is the most popular variety of pigeons raised in America?—C. S.

A.—The Homer.

Q. 1.—Which is the best duck for market purposes, the Pekin or the Indian Runner?

Q. 2.—Which is the best for egg production?

A. 1.—The Pekin.

A. 2.—The Indian Runner is said to be the best for this purpose.

### Conkey's Poultry Remedies

It undoubtedly pays the poultryman to have on hand some of the well known and approved remedies for treating poultry diseases. There are some ailments that scarcely any flock escapes. No matter how well fed, or how good the care, such diseases as roup, cholera, etc., are liable to attack. Even the human family, comfortably housed, well protected from inclement weather, feet kept dry, are still liable to catch cold. With the best care we may give the poultry, it can not be expected that they will be luckier than ourselves. Hence the necessity of keeping on hand some remedies known to be dependable, like those of the G. E. Conkey Company for instance. These are remedies that are scientifically prepared, each for some certain, specific ailment, and are endorsed by leading poultrymen the world over. Poultry raisers are fortunate in having of these reliable remedies so extended a line, all prepared with equal care, proven effective, and absolutely guaranteed by the makers. Among them may be mentioned Conkey's Roup Cure, Lice Destroyers, including Powder, Liquid and Ointment, Cholera Cure, Gape Cure, Healing Salve, Taroline, the celebrated disinfectant and preventive, etc. A book now being distributed free by the G. E. Conkey Company, is of the greatest value to poultrymen. If you want reliable information in a small space, on almost every difficulty in poultry raising, just look up the Conkey advertisement in this issue. Note the conditions at the bottom and secure the book.

### Why So Sure?

FINE POULTRY

It's made on the right plan, it works right. It brings best results to the beginner as well as the experienced poultry raiser.



### The Successful

is the nearest of all the out and out automatic machines, both Incubator and Brooder. They can be depended upon under all conditions to hatch the most and brood them the best.

100 pens standard fowls. Incubator and Poultry Catalog FREE. Booklet "Proper Care and Feeding Small Chicks," Ducks & Turkeys," 10c. 50c poultry paper 1 year, 10c.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 267 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa.



## BRIEF MENTION

Mr. W. R. Madden, the affable and energetic manager of the East Tennessee Packing Company's thriving abattoir business in South Knoxville, is known to his friends as a "chicken crank" of the "first water," and in the Barred Rock "setting." Yes, and hatching too; for beginning with a few fancy fowls, and giving them careful attention, with the aid of his equally enthusiastic "better half," Mr. Madden can now point with pride to his large flocks of the purest and most valuable strain of fancy Barred Rocks to be found in any part of the chicken world. The blue ribbons, and offers of fancy prices for his winners that Mr. Madden has received, are



Brother 1st, bred and owned by W. R. Madden

enough to make a devotee of any open minded visitor to his neat and modern poultry pens located on a high hill overlooking Knoxville from her Southern suburbs. We print an attractive cut of one of his winners; and we trust that the example of Mr. Madden will be emulated by more and more of those who toil for less worthy and beneficial objects, making our own East Tennessee more widely known for the most perfect and delightful poultry region in the United States.

## Our Clubbing List for 1907

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN and any of the following publications will be sent one year to any address for the amount placed opposite:

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN ONE YEAR AND	
Harper's Magazine, the two for .....	\$4.00
Harper's Weekly, the two for .....	4.00
Harper's Bazar, the two for .....	1.25
Farm Journal, two years, the two for...	.60
Farm Journal, five years, the two for...	1.00
Farming and \$1,000 Accident Insurance	
Policy, the two papers for 1 year .....	1.25
The American Boy, the two for .....	1.00
Success Magazine, the two for .....	1.15
Youth's Companion, the two for .....	1.75
The Delineator, McClure's, World's	
Work, the four for .....	3.25
Country Life in America, the two for ...	4.00
The Garden Magazine, the two for .....	1.15
Cosmopolitan Magazine, the two for ....	1.15
Bob Taylor's Magazine, the two for ....	1.15
Review of Reviews, the two for .....	2.00
Woman's Home Companion, the two for...	1.15
Apple Specialist, two years, the two for..	.60
Green's Fruit Grower, the two for .....	.60
Southern Agriculturist, the two for .....	.60
Knoxville Weekly Journal & Tribune, the	
two for .....	.75
Knoxville Daily Journal & Tribune, the	
two for .....	3.00
Knoxville Weekly Sentinel, the two for...	.75
Knoxville Daily Sentinel, the two for ....	3.00
Woman's National Daily, the two for ....	1.15
Rural Magazine, the two for .....	1.15
Building Plans and Designs, the two for..	.65
Standard of Perfection, the two for ....	1.75
From the Anvil to the Pulpit, the two for	.65
Reliable Poultry Journal, the two for ....	.75
Farming, American Farmer, American	
Poultry Journal, Kimball's Dairy	
Farmer, a portfolio of six beautiful	
pictures, worth \$1, and THE INDUS-	
TRIOUS HEN, all 1 year for .....	2.00
Australian Hen, the two for .....	1.25



No. 6: Score 93. Egg Record 197.

## A HAPPY COMBINATION

For UTILITY, FINE POINTS, PLEASURE

### BAYNE'S EGG RECORD STRAIN of

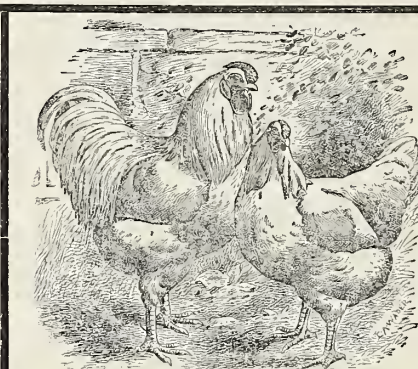
## WHITE WYANDOTTES

What we are all after, the ideal combination of heavy layers and prize winners—I've got them

At Knoxville show I won 3rd Cock, 2nd Cockerel, 3rd and 4th Hen, 4th Pen. At Bristol show I won 1st Cock; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Hen; 2nd Cockerel; 1st and 3rd Pen. Five Hens shown scored 95½, 95½, 95, 94½, 93½. Average egg record 197.

Eggs \$2.00 a Settling, \$8.00 per 100

T. L. BAYNE, Russellville, Tenn.



## SANITARY POULTRY YARDS

### "FAMOUS" WHITE WYANDOTTES

Foundation stock of the noted strains of A. G. Duston, J. C. Fishel & Son, Jno. W. Boswell, Jr. and Dr. Bricault. From these I have built up by the Trap-Nest Individual record system, using nothing in breeding but the best, what I am pleased to call the

## FAMOUS STRAIN

I breed for merit and sell on honor a strain of heavy layers. They are snow white, prolific and strong—the best all purpose fowls. Eggs from Pen No. 1, Select prize winning, \$3.00; Pen No. 2, Choice matings, \$2.00; General Utility Pens, \$1.50 for 15.

W.T. ROBERTS, Curley, Ala.  
Member National White Wyandotte Club

## BUFF WYANDOTTES

### SILVER CUP WINNERS

### WINNERS AT THE GREAT A. P. A. SHOW, JANUARY, 1907



First and Second Cock; First, Second and Third Hen; First, Second and Third Hen; First, Second and Fourth Cockerel; Second and Third Pullet; First and Second Pen (State Cup). This, with my record of four firsts at the New York State Fair, 1906, stamps the quality of my strain. No breeder can show a better record.

EGGS FROM BEST MATINGS, \$5.00 FOR 15

Write for prices and stock.

C. P. DeWITT,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

## America's Leading Winners Again Proven

At Madison Square Garden, New York, Jan. 1 to 7, 1907.

A meeting of the Giants in Bronze Turkeys. Greatest quality Turkey Show ever held. In competition with six of the leading Bronze Turkey breeders of the U. S. we won 9 premiums out of 20 offered, nearly as many as all others combined, winning 1st, 2nd and 4th pullets; 2nd, 3rd and 4th cocks; 2nd and 5th cockerels, and 4th hen, getting 9 premiums on 12 entries.

STOCK FOR SALE

YOUNG TOMS, \$10 TO \$15.

EGGS IN SEASON, \$1.00 EACH.

YOUNG HENS, \$7 TO \$10 EACH

BIRD BROS., Box F, Myersdale, Pa.

## FERGUSON'S WYANDOTTE YARDS

High-Class, Pure Bred WHITE and SILVER WYANDOTTES for sale

Ask for information and prices

L. FERGUSON, Propr. :: New Middleton, Tenn.



## WOODCOTE POULTRY YARDS WHITE WYANDOTTES

EXCLUSIVELY

At January Nashville show I entered only 8 pullets; they averaged 91 points. Entered only 1 cock; he scored 94½ and took third, tying for second on points, losing on weight (9½ lbs.). All eggs guaranteed. Prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per setting, according to matings. I invite inquiries.

MRS. WM. R. LUKE, R. F. D. No. 5, Nashville, Tenn.



## RHODE ISLAND REDS,

Original Wilber Strains Rose and Single Combs.

Also the beautiful Buckeye Reds, M. B. Turkeys and Toulouse Geese

Pens No. 1 all select show birds, Rose and Single Combs and Buckeye Reds, 15 Eggs \$3.00; Pens No. 2 Select Birds 15 Eggs \$2.00; Pens No. 3 Rose and Single Comb Reds, good birds, 15 Eggs \$1.00. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. All prize winners, 41 pound Tom and 25 to 28 pound two year old hens, 9 Eggs \$3.00. Imported Prize winning Toulouse Geese, 7 Eggs \$2.00. Send in your orders early for best results.

## CHEROKEE POULTRY YARDS,

E. R. CASH, Prop'r., GAFFNEY, S. C.

## TERRELL'S

## Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Winners last season at all the big shows. This season, Nashville State Fair; Birmingham State Fair; the Great Banner Show, Charleston, S. C., and the Great South and East Texas Shows, at Houston and Marshall, Texas.

### ALL WINNERS ARE IN MY YARDS

My matings will be the strongest I ever bred from.

EGGS:--Special Matings \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30; \$15.00 for 100.

Special Prize Mating \$5.00 straight. Book your orders early.

1907 Circular of Winnings and matings mailed on request. Stock a matter of correspondence.

## L. K. TERRELL, Birmingham, Ala.

President National S. C. R. I. Red Club.

State Vice-Pres. R. I. Red Club of America.

S. C. Black Minorcas  
S. C. Brown Leghorns  
S. C. Rhode Island Reds  
Toulouse Geese

## THAT HAVE WON FIRSTS WHEREVER SHOWN

Birds in the first pens score from 92 to 95 points.  
Second pens from 90 to 92 points.

Eggs From Same at \$2.00 and \$3.00 per Fifteen  
Goose Eggs \$2.50 per Seven.

Mail all orders to

Satisfaction Guaranteed

O. D. ANDERSON, Box 316, ABERDEEN, MISS.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Largest Exclusive Breeders of Reds in the South

All birds standard bred, correct color, hardy and prolific. None but the best allowed to live. Send us your orders if you wish to start right. List of winnings, with matings for 1908 free.

Eggs for Hatching from Prize Pens, \$2.00 per 15. Special Prize Matings, \$3.00 per 15.

WEST DURHAM POULTRY FARM,

WEST DURHAM, N. C.

## WARD'S RHODE ISLAND REDS

Win at Florida State Fair in hot competition 1st pen, 1st and 2nd hens, 1st pullet and 2nd cock. We have mated up our yards for the season and are now prepared to furnish fertile eggs for hatching at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Write for free circular descriptive of matings.

LAKEMONT POULTRY FARM,

C. FRED WARD, Prop'r,

WINTER PARK, FLA.

## 2000 RHODE ISLAND REDS

Both Rose and Single Comb, Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets, all dry fed farm raised stock, \$2, \$2.50 and \$5, according to quality. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2 per 15; \$6 and \$8 per 100; discount on 500 or more; 45 mated pens of choice selected breeders. Free circular. We aim to please.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM,

S. L. BARR, Prop.

BRIDGEWATER, MASSACHUSETTS

## SHOW WINNINGS

The following are among the awards made at the recent Blue Grass show, Lexington, Ky.:

White Wyandotte—D. D. Slade, Lexington, 1, 2, ck.; 2, 3 hen; 2, 3 ck.; 1, 3 pul.; 1 pen. F. L. Snyder & Co., 2 pul.

White Leghorn—N. V. Fogg, Mt. Sterling, 1, 2, 3 ck.; 1, 2, 3 pul.; 1 pen.

Mottled Anconas—F. L. Snyder, all awards.

The following are among the awards made at the recent Greenfield, Tenn., show:

S. C. Brown Leghorns—H. V. Drewry, Greenfield, Tenn., 1 ck.; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck.; 1, 2, 3 pul.; 1, 2, 3 pen; 1, 2, 3 trio. W. H. Dolan, 2 pen.

S. C. White Leghorns—H. V. Drewry, 1 ck.; 1, 2 pul.; 1 pen; 1 trio.

Buff Orpingtons—G. H. Drewry, Greenfield, Tenn., 1 ck.; 1 pul.; 1 pen. A. M. Kelly, Dyer, Tenn., 2 ck.; 1, 2, pul.; pen entry.

Barred Rocks—S. T. Johnson, Greenfield, Tenn., 1, 3 ck.; 1, 2 ck.; 1 hen; 1, 2 pul.; 1, 2 pen. F. E. Menzies, Dyer, Tenn., 1, 3 hen; 2 ck. G. H. Drewry, 3 pen.

White Plymouth Rocks—G. H. Drewry, Greenfield, Tenn., 1 ck.; 1, 2 pul.; 1 trio. J. A. Ingh, 1 ck.; 1 hen; 2 ck.

The following are among the awards at the recent Nashville, Tenn., show.

S. C. Black Minorcas—Alex Collins, Lewisburg, Tenn., 1 ck.; 3, 4, 5 hen; 2 ck.; 5 pul.; 2 pen. A. P. Dorris, Baggettville, Tenn., 4 pul. Chas. T. Moss, Nashville, Tenn., 1, 3 pul.; 5 skl. Merrell Carlton, College Park, Ga., 2 pul.; 1, 2 hen; 1, 3, 4 ck.; 1 pen.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—R. P. Dorris, Baggettville, Tenn., 4 ck.; 4 pul. Mrs. W. H. Ewing, 2 ck.; 1 hen. H. C. Mueller, 1 ck.; 3, 5 pul. Mrs. D. C. Williams, 1 ck.; 1 pul.

White Wyandottes—E. L. Doak, 1, 2 ck.; 5 skl.; 4 pul.; 5 hen. John W. Boswell, Jr., Beckwith, Tenn., 1, 4 ck.; 1 hen; 1 pen. B. A. Hastings, 2 ck.; 2 hen, 1, 2 pul. Mrs. W. R. Luke, Nashville, Tenn., 3 ck. S. H. Davidson, 4 ck.; 3 hen; 3 pul. R. E. Jones, Paducah, Ky., 3 ck.; 5 hen. Ira B. Sleet, Warsaw, Ky., 4 hen. Park Poultry Yards, Nashville, 5 pul.

Golden Laced Wyandottes—R. E. Jones, Paducah, Ky., 2, 4, 5 ck.; 3 hen; 3 pul.; 2, 5 pen.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—J. T. Davis, 1, 4, 5 pul.; 4 hen; 1, 2 ck.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 skl.; 1, 2, 5 pen. J. W. Grigg, Mt. Juliet, Tenn., 3 ck. Cloverbloom Poultry Yards, 1 hen, 3 ck.; 3 pen. Oscar E. Miles, 2, 3 hen; 3 pul.; 4 pen.

Cornish Indian Games—T. D. Moore, Hopkinsville, Ky., 2, 3 ck.; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1 pen.

Partridge Wyandottes—M. W. Bunch, Petros, Tenn., 2 pul.; 4 hen. H. Allison Webster, 3, 4 pul.; 5 hen, 4 skl. Mat McMurray, 5 pul.; 2, 3 hen; 2 ck.; 3 pen. R. E. Jones, Paducah, Ky., 1 ck.; 2, 3, 4 ck.

Pekin Ducks—Mrs. W. L. Arnold, 3 pul. J. J. Ambrose, Jr., 2 hen; 1, 3 ck.

Indian Runner Ducks—J. W. Laycock, Thompson Station, Tenn., 1 ck.; 1 hen; 1 pul.

Rouen Ducks—Mrs. H. A. Utley, Goodlettsville, Tenn., 2 ck.

Turkeys—W. H. Carpenter, New Middleton, Tenn., 3, 4, 5 ck.; 3 ck.; 1, 4 hen; 1 pul.; 1 pen. Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn.,

## RED COAT STRAIN

### R. & S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Line bred for 11 years. The strain with a record. Winning this season at Englewood 13 ribbons on 13 entries, and Silver Cup for best display. At Paterson, 11 ribbons and R. I. Red Cup. At Rutherford, 22 ribbons and Silver Cup for best Reds. Also Silver Association Cup for best C. R. Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, ANY VARIETY.

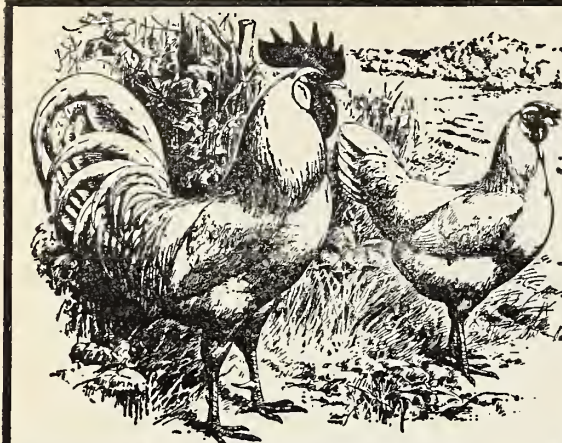
This record is not wrinkled and grey with old age but right down to the minute.

Eggs \$2 per setting; 3 settings \$5. Limited number settings at \$5 from special prize matings.

SEND FOR 1907 MATING LIST.

C. & H. P. WADSWORTH  
Box 112, Ridgewood, N. J.





## CHILDRESS' S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

**Best Egg Producers in the World.**

**They Have Won First Prizes Over the World's Most Noted Breeders**

At Hagerstown, Md., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala.,  
Charleston, S. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., Sweetwater, Tenn.,  
Knoxville, Tenn., and Nashville (Tennessee State Fair.)

**I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF BREEDING THIS POPULAR BREED**

**Their show record demonstrates their superior quality.**

**EGGS!** Seven Grand Yards Mated---Every Yard **EGGS!**  
Headed by First Prize Winners

Price of Eggs, \$3 for 15, or 30 for \$5, just as they run, from these prize  
pens. One pen specially mated. Eggs carefully selected, \$5 for 15 eggs.  
Send order from this ad. or write

**JNO. F. CHILDRESS (Box H) Sweetwater, Tenn.**

4 ckl. Mrs. W. J. Landess, Fayetteville, Tenn.,  
1, 5 ckl.; 5 hen; 2 pul. Mrs. Campbell Brown,  
4 pen. Mrs. J. J. Holman, Mulberry, Tenn.,  
2 pen. J. M. Gresham, 3 hen, 4 pul.

### Birmingham Show

Buff Rocks—J. H. Crowell, 1 ck.; 3 hen; 1,  
2 ckl.; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.; 1 pen. D. E. McLendon,  
2 ck.; 1, 2, hen; 1, 5, pul.; 2 pen. Charlie  
Barber, 3 ck.; 3, 4, hen.

White Wyandottes—H. B. Hastings, 5 ck.;  
Farm, 3, 4 ckl.; 2 ckl.; 4, 5 pul. Dixie Poultry  
Farm, 3, 4 ck.; 2 ckl.; 4, 5 pul. Dixie Poultry  
Farm, 1, 5 hen; 3 pul. A. W. Smith, 1 ck.;  
3 hen; 4 ckl.; 1 pul.; 2 pen. Miles Bradford,  
4 hen. Oaklawn Poultry Farm, 1 ck.; 2 hen;  
5 ckl.; 3 pen.

Buff Wyandottes—M. H. Bemiss, 1, 2, 3  
hen; 1 ckl.; 1, 3, 4 pul.; 1 pen. Belle Meade  
Farm, 1 ck.

Silver Wyandottes—R. H. Eggleston, 1 ck.;  
1 hen; 1 ckl.; 1, 2 pul.; 1 pen.

Columbian Wyandottes—Sturtevant Bros., 1  
ckl.; 1, 2 pul.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—L. K. Terrell, 3  
ck.; 5 hen; 5 ckl.; 3 pen. W. L. Simmons, 2  
hen. J. R. Pouncey, 2 hen; 1, 3 hen; 1 ckl.; 2  
pul.; 2 pen. J. W. Crenshaw, 4 ck.; 3 ckl. H.  
B. Lansden, 1 ck.; 4 hen; 2, 4 ckl.; 1, 4 pul.;  
1 pen. T. M. Nesbitt, 5 pul. H. J. McCafferty,  
3 pul.

S. C. Black Minorcas—Mrs. W. S. Porter,  
3 ck. Mrs. J. R. McNair, 1 ck.; 3, 4 hen;  
4, 5 ckl.; 5 pul.; 2, 3 pen. M. Carlton, 1, 2  
hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl.; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.; 1 pen. O. D.  
Anderson, 2 ck.; tie 4, 5 hen.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—J. B. Webb, 4 ck.  
W. R. Gossett, tie 4 ckl.; tie 2 pul. Belle  
Meade Farm, tie 1 ck. O. D. Anderson, 1  
ck.; tie 4 hen. S. R. Bynum, tie 1 ck.; 2 ck.; 3  
hen. H. L. Buchanan, 3 ck.; 3 ckl. J. F.  
Hallmark, tie 2 ck.; tie 4, 5 hen; 1, tie 4 ckl.;  
1, tie 2, 3, 4 pul.; 1 pen. Sturtevant Bros.,  
5 ckl.; tie 4, 5 pul.; 3 pen.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—D. B. Graham, 1, 2  
ck.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 2 ckl.; 1 pul.; 1 pen.

S. C. White Leghorns—J. R. Milligan, 2 ck.;  
4 hen, tie 3 hen; 2 ckl. Wilber Bros., tie 3 ck.;  
4 hen; 5 ckl.; 4 pul. A. T. Maund, 1 ck.; 2  
hen; tie 4 hen; tie 1 ckl.; two ties for 2 pul.; 4  
pul.; three ties 5 pul. Second best display in  
Mediterranean class; 1 pen. E. O. Howell,  
4 ck.; tie 5 hen; tie 3 pul. T. G. Bush, Jr., 4  
ckl.; 2, 5 pul. C. F. Markell, tie 3 ck.

Blue Andalusians—Sturtevant Bros., 3 ck.;  
3, 5 ckl.; 3 pen.

Buff Cochins—E. H. Galusha, all awards.

Light Brahmans—J. B. Webb, all awards.

Buff Cochins—Bantams—E. H. Galusha, 1, 4  
ck.; 1, 5 hen; 1 ckl.

E. H. Galusha, of Ensley, won all awards in  
following Bantam classes: White Cochins,  
Silver Seabright Bantams, Blacktailed Japanese  
Bantams, Rose Comb White.

White Crested Black Polish—E. H. Galusha,  
1 ck.; 1 hen.

Buff Orpingtons—C. W. Hall, 1 ck.; 2, 3  
hen; 5 ckl.; 5 pul.; 2 pen.

### Orpington Breeders

The Southwestern Orpington Club is preparing  
to have printed their first annual catalogue, and  
before same goes to press, would like to  
have every breeder of Orpingtons in the South  
and West to become members of the club,  
so their names will appear in catalogue as a  
breeder of Orpingtons, and thus help bring  
the Orpingtons before the eyes of the poultry-  
loving public. If you wish to become a mem-  
ber of this club send one dollar to T. J. Hum-  
phrey, Secretary, Bonham, Texas. This en-  
titles you to full membership for one year.

## KULP—CHICKENS—EGGS

When you think of one you will think of the rest and remember I breed

### Rose and S. C. Brown and Rose and S. C. W. Leghorns

With Records of 242, 240, and the Whites 236, and I have  
size and size of Eggs. Winners at MADISON SQUARE, too.

### White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and Buff Rocks

Are the Finest Strains and are bred to lay. Big money has  
been refused for our White Wyandottes in the last year.

Collie Pups.

W. W. KULP, Box 75, Pottstown, Pa.



### HEN HATCHED—RANGE RAISED

Healthful and Handsome

### SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

### QUANTITY SMALL—QUALITY GREAT

Pen of six females scoring from 92 to 95—average 93½, mated to male scoring  
92½—making pen average 93. Blue and red ribbons at Bristol shows.

Eggs \$3 for 15, or \$5 for 30.

First Orders Received, First Filled

Breeder "Best Browns"

Exclusively

**LUKE DIXON,**  
**BRISTOL, - - TENN.**



### S. C. WHITE AND R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS AND S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.

Winnings of First Prizes, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Cleve-  
land, Sweetwater, Tenn., Huntsville, Ala. I mate for best results in  
fancy points and egg production. Eggs and stock for sale.

**FRED AXLEY, R. 5, Sweetwater, Tenn.**

### "Russell's" S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, R. C. R. I. Reds, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Prize Winners, Farm Raised, Extra Quality. Eggs a specialty. New 1907 Catalogue Free  
Write wants to

**F. H. RUSSELL, Box H, WAKEMAN, OHIO.**

### BRED TO LAY AND WIN AND DO IT

Wilber's Single Comb White Leghorns Acknowledged World's Best

Grand flock very choice Exhibition and Breeding Cockerels, Pullets and Hens that will win and improve your flock  
From our past season's Grand Winners at Knoxville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.;  
Birmingham, Ala.; Charleston, S. C., etc. shows. :: Quality counts. :: We have it. :: Write your wants.

EGGS, \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15; \$3.50 and \$5.00 for 30; \$10.00 and \$15.00 for 100  
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue Free.

**WILBER BROS.,** - **Box G,** - **PETROS, TENN.**  
15 Years Specialist. Tenn. Vice-President National S. C. W. L. Club.



## Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS AND BLACK ORPINGTONS.

Prize winners and great egg producers. My Reds are bred in all their purity unsurpassed in surface and under color. At Columbia, November, 1906, won 1st, 2nd, 3rd cockerel, 2nd, 3rd pullet. A few good cockerels for sale. On Black Orpingtons won 1st hen, 1st pullet, 2nd cockerel.

Eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

**H. M. LAYCOCK,**  
THOMPSON STATION, - - TENN.

(R. R. No. 1.)

## North Alabama Poultry Farm, ISBELL, ALA.



Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs and stock for sale.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Goose and Turkey Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Out of 12 birds shown at Birmingham, I won 6 prizes. Place your egg orders early.

**JULIAN B. WEBB.**

## HILL TOP POULTRY FARM

Breeders of the Winners in

## S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Buff Cochins, Black Minorcas  
EGGS AND STOCK AT ANY TIME

PRICES OF EGGS—Buff Orpingtons \$2.50 per 15, Black Minorcas and Buff Cochins \$1.50 per 15.

**G. W. MILLER, Russellville, Tenn.**

## 1907 CATALOGUE FREE

Describes and gives prices of forty-five leading varieties land and water fowls and eggs. Every person interested in poultry for pleasure or profit should send their address for this book.

S. A. Hummel, Box 39, Freeport, Ill.

## VALLEY FARM

S. C. Brown Leghorn (Forsyth strain direct) Barred Plymouth Rocks (Parks). Stock and Eggs for sale. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**CHAS. C. WINE,**

R. F. D. No. 1, - - MT. SIDNEY, VA.

## R. I. REDS and BUFF WYANDOTTES

Rose Comb, Standard bred, hardy and vigorous. Grand layers. 208 and 214 egg strain. Guarantee a good hatch.

EGGS, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 15.

**RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARM, ATHOL, KY.**

REGINA JETT, Propr.

**CHICKS** Just hatched, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns; shipped any distance; safe arrival guaranteed. Prices \$15.00 per 100. Cash with order. Circular free.

Cornell Hatchery Co. Frenchtown, N. J.

## BRIEF MENTION

W. S. King, Lonoke, Ark., offers some special matings in S. C. W. Leghorns. Write him.

C. P. DeWitt, Binghampton, N. Y., won in Buff Leghorns at Auburn, N. Y., 1 pen, 1 cock, 3 cockerel. He has some of the world's best winners in his yards.

Wm. K. Lewis, Dry Ridge, Ky., proprietor of the Blue Grass Poultry Yards, is an extensive breeder of Buff Wyandottes and Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons.

At the Bristol show, 1907, W. H. Cochran won in the Langshan class as follows: 1, 3, 4, pullets; 1, 2, 3, cockerel; 2, 3 hen, and 1, 3 pen. Fifty-one birds in Langshan class.

Rex W. Sharp, the Partridge Wyandotte king, Inskip, Tenn., won first cockerel, second cock, first hen and second pullet on an exhibit of six birds at the recent Knoxville show.

Out of seven S. C. R. I. Reds shown at Franklin, Tenn., show in January, 1907, by W. N. Butler, Carter's Creek, he won 1 ck.; 1, 3 ckl.; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul., and 1 pen. Good.

At the Madison Square show Eugene Sites, Elyria, Ohio, won in Columbian Wyandottes, third cock. Judge Sites is one of the leading breeders and experts in Columbians in the West.

F. I. Bradford, Troy, Pa., breeds a number of popular varieties and is a reputable breeder who will ship you stock true to description. Look up his ad. of breeds and write him for catalog.

C. P. DeWitt, Binghampton, N. Y., had the special distinction of breeding and raising a Buff Wyandotte bird that won the Boston Challenge Cup and also won first at Madison Square.

J. C. Adams, Bristol, Va., has an announcement of his prize winning Black Langshans in this issue. His birds have taken a liberal share of the prizes the past show season at all the leading Southern shows.

B. S. Beurlein, Mt. Morris, N. Y., won at the Auburn show in Single Comb Buff Leghorns, 1 pullet, 3 hen, 3 cock, 5 cockerel. At the great Rochester, N. Y., show he won 1, 2, 4 pullet, 2 hen and 3 cockerel.

C. M. Emory, Knoxville, Tenn., has a fine line of the well known Silver Laced Wyandottes. Look up his large ad. and write him for prices. He won first at the recent Knoxville show for best display of Silvers.

The third annual exhibition of the Northeast Missouri Poultry Association was held in Palmyra December 4-7, 1906, and proved a success. There were fifty-four exhibitors and they showed upwards of four hundred birds.

The Cousins Incubator Co., Warren, Pa., are offering to the public a fine line of incubators and brooders. It is a good practical machine and you will do well to write for literature and consider the merits they present for their machines.

Robt. Van Drimmelen & Co., Pella, Iowa, at three shows during December, 1906, including the great Iowa Poultry show at Oskaloosa, where they made five entries each, won as follows: 8 firsts, 4 second, 2 thirds and 1 fourth prizes, besides several club ribbons.

The Strawberry Hill Poultry Farm, Richmond, Va., breeds some very fine S. C. Brown

## BOOKKEEPING AND SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY MAIL KNOXVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Address Dept. 16, KNOXVILLE, TENN

## EGGS FOR HATCHING

### S. C. Buff Leghorns Exclusively

Buff Leghorns are the very best layers on earth. My Buffs are the best; they have good combs, large size, fine shape and Buff to the skin. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30.

MRS. R. M. MAY, HAMBURG, MISS.

## CAPON TOOLS



CAPONS bring the largest profits—100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use

### PILLING CAPONIZING SETS

Postpaid \$2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make Poultry Marker 25c. Gape Worm Extractor 25c. French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free. G. P. Pilling & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

## S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRED ROCKS

Bred to Lay, Bred to Pay, and do it

Pens headed by males whose mothers laid over 200 eggs a year.

My catalog tells you of the purchasing power of a Two Dollar bill. Send for it.

**N. A. KING,**

Route 3, Box 3, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

## ARE YOU LOOKING

for prize winners in S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, White Minorcas, and S. C. White Leghorns, then order your Eggs for hatching from the

## OAK GROVE POULTRY FARM,

Mrs. CLARA MEYER, Propr.

NORFOLK, VA., R. R. 2.

Price for setting of 15: 1st pen \$5.00, 2d pen \$3.00, 3rd pen \$2.00. Incubator eggs \$10.00 per 100.

## S. C. W. Leghorns and Collies OF THE BEST KNOWN BREEDING

Eggs for hatching now ready.

Pen No. 1 \$3.00, Pen No. 2 \$1.50 per 15. Have a few more Cockerels and Hens to spare.

Two Collies at stud, fee \$7.50 at present. Hand-some lot of pups for sale.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

**W. S. KING, Lonoke, Ark.**

## BREEDERS SEVERAL VARIETIES.

S. C. White, Buff and Black Orpingtons, Pekin, Rouen Indian Runner and Labrador Ducks. Eggs in season. Also English Runts, Maltese Hen, Hungarian Hen, Polish Lynx, White Homers, Blue Homers, Austrian Strassers, German Larks and the best of Squab Breeding Pigeons. Write for prices.

**FERNLAND FARM,**

R. F. D. No. 2.

NILES, ILL.

## Idylwild Stock and Poultry Farm

Barred Rock Cockerels, Toulouse Ganders, Rouen Drakes and M. B. Turkeys; Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Red, Toulouse Goose and Rouen Duck eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

**WOODLEY & SONS, Prop'r's.**

Cherry, N. C.





## YOUR NAME and Address is Wanted

If you are  
Interested in

## Silver Laced Wyandottes

The  
Dutchman  
with a  
Square Deal


J. A. MUECKE, Jr.  
Kingston, .. Tenn.

## YES, SIR! IT'S A FACT!

The Remarkable Increased Popularity of

### COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

During past few years clearly indicates they are destined to be acknowledged the standard commercial fowl of America. Undoubtedly I have one of the richest and truest reproducing strains in the United States.

PROLIFIC LAYERS  THEY ARE EXPEDITIOUS GROWERS

Shall deem it a pleasure to quote prices—reasonable prices, on birds of the richest breeding and highest quality

COLFAX SCHUYLER  
Breeder and Judge

Jamesburg, Box (I-H) N. J.

## Oakdene Poultry Farm

### White Wyandottes Exclusively

Eggs \$2.00 per 15. — Special Price per Hundred

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE HOGS

S. A. OGDEN, Proprietor

P. O. Box 317 Knoxville, Tenn.

## OAK HILL POULTRY YARDS

Breeders and exhibitors of

### PRIZE WINNING BLACK LANGSHANS

My birds win for me and will win for you. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Order now and save delays.

F. R. NOBLE, Prop.,  
R. R. 7, Station B Nashville, Tenn.

## THE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE KING

REX W. SHARP

Proprietor

### REX POULTRY YARDS

BLOOD TELLS Inskip, Tenn. Buy the Best.

### FOR SALE

## WHITE WYANDOTTES S. G. W. LEGHORNS

Have twenty finely marked cockerels—can mate you some choice pens. Eggs in season from selected yards, bred for size, carriage, standard markings, eggs.

### THOROUGHbred O. I. C. HOGS JERSEY CATTLE

Reasonable prices. Square dealing

WM. THOMAS, Route 3, Sweetwater, Tenn.

Leghorns. Look up their ad. of winnings at the recent great Richmond show where competition was hot, and write them for prices on eggs and stock.

Porter Bros., Columbia, Tenn., the well known breeders of White Rocks, have strictly high-class birds, as their winnings at the Columbia and Nashville shows for the past two years will attest. They are courteous gentlemen who have the stock and disposition to supply your wants in White Rocks.

At Virginia State Fair, Richmond, where more Leghorns were shown than at Madison Square, N. Y., Strawberry Hill Poultry Yards, Richmond, Va., won about everything on their Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Judge Lambert pronounced their 1st cockerel the best Leghorn male in show of any variety.

The Olentangy Poultry Yards, Chas. C. Ried, Mgr., Delaware, Ohio, are the largest breeders of R. I. Reds in Ohio, and have recently very much increased their capacity by adding new buildings and equipment, so they are in better position than ever to take care of their customers.

Ranney Incubator Co., 78 Jackson St., Bay City, Mich., have an ad. in this issue of their incubator. Write them for catalog and see what a good machine they are offering at a reasonable price. Be sure to mention THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, not only to them but all advertisers you write to, as it will insure you the best of treatment.

Aug D. Arnold, Dillsboro, Pa., won in Columbian Wyandottes at Madison Square Garden, 1, 2 cock, 1 pullet. Mr. Arnold is one of the old-time breeders who has taken up Columbians, and when such men as he is takes hold of them the breed will come to the front, even more rapidly than ever. Watch out for the Columbians and Arnold's strain of them.

J. C. Norton, Nashville, Tenn., won first cock at Nashville on the same bird that he won first cock on at Columbia. This famous bird has won over some of the best birds in America. Mr. Norton gives a photo of him in his ad. this month. Look up his ad. He has very much increased his space this month. Norton has the White Rocks that have the quality.

One of the founders and foremost R. I. Red breeders today is Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass. He has perhaps done as much as any one man to put this breed to the front. He has bred a line of birds that have fixed in a remarkable degree the desirable qualities in the

## ANOTHER VICTORY

At Bristol, January 2-5, 1907  
George O. Brown, Judge

### WON ON WHITE WYANDOTTES

1st Cockerel, 1st, 2nd and  
4th Pullet, and 2nd pen.

### WON ON BUFF WYANDOTTES

2nd Cock; 1st Cockerel; 1st,  
2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st pen.

EGGS \$1 FOR 13, \$5 FOR 100

Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

M. D. ANDES

BRISTOL, . . . TENN.

### BUFF WYANDOTTES Bred to Lay and Win

Winners at Cincinnati and Nashville shows; first pen, headed by first prize cockerel; Nashville, 1907; mated to prize-winning females. All pens headed by prize-winners. Eggs \$3 and \$2 per 15. Write for circular.

MRS. B. F. HAMLETT

Riverside Poultry Yards, Port Royal, Tenn.

## BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS BUFF ORPINGTONS R. C. R. I. REDS BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS

—AND—

### BERKSHIRE HOGS

Thirteen White Rocks at Georgia State Fair, all of them scored among the winners; first Cock and first Hen in the lot. Heavy winners on R. C. R. I. Reds at Atlanta and Charleston. Sweepstakes Boar and Sow at Georgia State Fair in my Berkshire herd.

Pullets and Cockerels \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Pigs \$5 to \$10. Show birds a matter of correspondence.

### WHITE OAK FARM COMMERCE, CA.

## —WHITE— Orpingtons

Truly a grand all-purpose fowl. Unsurpassed as layers and remarkably well rounded in shape. My "Blue Ribbon" WHITE ORPINGTONS are of the Best Blood, bred for Utility and Exhibition purposes. Eggs from 3 pens that will produce results. Each headed by a Blue Ribbon Winner. \$8.00 per setting. Shipped safely anywhere. Let me send you circulars about them—their winnings at the largest shows.

F. S. BULLINGTON

BOX 328 M

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

## Black Langshans

Bred from  
WINNERS

Stock and Eggs for Sale

W. H. COCHRANE, BRISTOL, TENN.

## White Wyandottes

First Pen headed by White Wings, son of prize winners in Alabama and Nashville Poultry Shows. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Second Pen, Pullets, headed by Bill, \$1.00 per 15. Toulouse Geese eggs from prize winners, \$1.00 per 10.

MISS NORA WRIGHT, Saundersville, Tenn.

## BUFF AND BARRED ROCKS.

I breed prize winners. Won at Birmingham, December, 1906, eight prizes on ten Buff Rocks, 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet, 3rd hen and 1st pen.

Eggs, \$2.50 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. CROWELL, Parrott, Ga.



"You're the Fellow We're Laying For"

In the production of

# CORNO HEN FEED

AND

## Corno Chick Feed

Complete grain rations for Poultry, and feeds singularly free of Dirt, Chaff and Screenings, we have established a new and higher standard of excellence in the field of Poultry Feed making. They possess

# QUALITY

IN

# EVERY GRAIN

We absolutely guarantee

# PURITY SALE AND SATISFACTION

## TO THE CONSUMER:

If your dealer don't sell them and won't get them for you, send us a postal card showing your shipping station, and we will name you a *special*, all freight paid price on a trial shipment of 300 lbs.

THE

## CORNO MILLS CO.

MAKER OF

THE FEED THAT IS ALL FEED

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

R. I. Reds. His birds have won, too, in the best company. Look up his ad. of winnings in this issue.

Phillips Caswell, Newport, R. I., the genial president of the R. I. Red Club, the club that has done so much for an unknown breed five years ago, has an ad. in this issue of his well known Rosedale Yards. He offers some select settings of choice matings from winners at Boston and Madison Square. You will do well to investigate the merits of his strain from "the native land" of the popular R. I. Reds.

Mrs. W. Dawson, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, won at Madison Square Garden first cock in White Wyandottes. Her bird was one of the attractions of the show, being in a prettily decorated coop and a magnificent bird to both experts and casual observers. A beautiful floral offering from the Canadian White Wyandotte Club graced the coop. This bird is a winner at a number of leading Canadian as well as American shows.

W. R. Sperry, proprietor Christy Poultry Farm, Cortland, N. Y., won at Auburn, N. Y., in Single Comb White Leghorns, 1 pullet, 1 hen, 1 pen. His pen was one of the finest Leghorn pens ever exhibited and was admired by all the experts at the show. Mr. Sperry offers some specialties in his line and you should look up his ad. and correspond with him if interested in the very best in S. C. White Leghorns.

The Rock Hill Poultry Farm, F. W. Corey, Mgr., Ossining, N. Y., won at the recent Madison Square Garden show, 1 pullet, 4 cockerel, 3 hen in White Plymouth Rocks; 1, 2, 3 cock, 1, 2, 3 cockerel, 1, 2, 3 pullet in Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks; 1 cockerel and 3 cock in White Wyandottes. At the Auburn, N. Y., show, they won 1, 2, cock, 1, 2 cockerel, 1, 2 hen, and 1, 2, pullet in Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks. See their large ad. in this issue.

The first show of the Blue Grass Poultry and Pet Stock Association, held at Lexington, Kentucky, Jan. 3-11, was a decided success in every particular for an initial affair. There were large classes and strong competition in all the popular breeds. Total number of entries 152. M. P. Morris did the judging in an eminently satisfactory manner. Next year the Association will arrange early for a big show on a broad scale.

Recently G. E. Mann's White Rocks have made several "killings" at the leading Middle Tennessee and Kentucky shows, among them being good winnings at Columbia and Nashville. Mann's White Rocks have a good reputation as winners and are keeping up to their record. His stock is strictly of the highest quality and is carefully line bred. He quotes

## SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

At Birmingham, December, 1906, in a class of 52 birds I won 1st Cockerel, 1st and 3rd Pullet, 5th Hen, 1st Pen. Also special for best Cockerel, best Pullet and best Pen. Nine regular and three special prizes.

Eggs \$1 00 to \$2.00 per 15.

Free Circulars.

J. F. HALLMARK,  
Route 4, - - ONEONTA, ALA.

## H. B. HENRY GUNTERSVILLE, ALA.

Breeder of

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS**  
**STOCK FOR SALE**  
**PENS MATED JAN. 1st**  
**EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2 FOR 15**

Alabama State Fair, 1906—1st Cockerel, 1st and 2d Pullet, 1st Hen, 1st Pen.  
Columbia, Tenn., Nov. 27-30—Four Blues, Three Reds, Two Yellows.

—BLOOD TELLS—

## FOGG'S S. C. W. LEGHORNS. WINNERS

At one of the largest Southern Shows

—AND—

## Great Layers

Hundreds of choice birds for sale.

Can furnish

**BIRDS THAT WILL WIN**

—OR—

**Breeders of the Very Finest Quality**

—AT—

**Prices Within the Reach of All.**

Write to-day for

**MY NEW CATALOGUE.**

—IT TELLS—

**ALL ABOUT MY BIRDS and FARM**

Write for prices on eggs to

**N. V. FOGG**

The Largest Breeder of S. C. White Leghorns in the South

**MT. STERLING, KY.**

R. F. D. No. 5.

## SUNNYSIDE LEGHORN FARM

JNO. R. BALDWIN, Prop.

HARRIMAN, Box B, TENNESSEE

SPECIALTY BREEDER AND SHIPPER

WORLD'S BEST Single-Comb White Leghorns. Bred to Standard with due regard to utility points. Greatest Laying Exhibition Strain in the South. The Birds—Par Excellence—for the Farmer as well as Fancier. Stock and eggs all Seasons. Reasonable Prices.

200 Choice Cockerels for Sale

Co. Vice-Pres. E. Tenn. Poultry Ass'n.  
Mem. Nat'l S. C. White Leghorn Club.

## THE NEW AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION

Latest Edition, Revised and Enlarged  
Superbly Illustrated

Giving a complete description of all recognized varieties of fowls, as revised by the American Poultry Association at its twenty-eighth annual session. Price \$1.50.

No poultryman can afford to be without a copy of this book.

We will send you a copy postpaid and include a year's subscription to The Industrious Hen for \$1.75.

This will apply to new subscribers as well as to renewals. Send all orders to

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KNOXVILLE, :: TENNESSEE



**SINGLE COMB**  
  
**Rhode Island REDS**  
 THAT ARE RED.  
 STOCK FOR SALE  
 Eggs \$3.00  
 SCOTCH COLLIES.  
 WALTER J. HUNTER,  
 JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

## SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds

Ideal in shape and color: Won at  
Columbia, Tenn., 1906:

2nd Cockerel; 1st and 3rd Hen: 2nd pen.

Birmingham, Ala., 1906:

1st Cockerel, 2nd Cock, 1st and 3rd  
Hen, 2nd Pullet, 2nd Pen, Silver Cup.

Special in shape and color, and gold  
purse best display American class.

**EGGS: \$5.00 PER SETTING**

**J. R. POUNCEY,**  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS RED TO THE SKIN PRIZE WINNERS

As proven by their records at the recent great Birmingham show, a *show of the tops*: 1st Cock, 1st Pullet, 1st Cockerel, Tie 2nd, 1st Pen, 2 Specials, in a strong class of 175 birds.

**NO STOCK FOR SALE**

**EGGS FROM BEST BIRDS \$3.00 PER 15 STRAIGHT**

**YOU BETTER BUY THE BEST**

**H. B. LANSDEN**  
GUNTERSVILLE, - ALABAMA

## S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Reds that are winners. Exclusively bred for their distinct color, laying, utility and show qualities. Some nice cockerels now. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Correspondence solicited.

**T. M. NESBITT,**  
908 South 29th St., Birmingham, Ala.

## S. C. R. I. REDS (DeGraff Blood)

A few Cockerels for sale.  
Eggs for hatching after Jan. 15.

**E. E. ELLSWORTH,** Johnson City, Tenn.

some special prices in this issue on stock. See his ad. and write him.

E. E. Carter, breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns, won as follows at the Cincinnati, Ohio, show held January 15 to 19, 1907: 2nd and 4th cock; 1st and 4th hens; 2nd and 4th cockerels; 2nd and 4th pullets; 1st pen. At the Cleveland, Ohio, show held January 14 to 19, 1907: 5th cock; 3rd and 4th hens; 4th cockerel; 1st and 5th pullets; 3rd pen. Also the \$25 Silver Cup offered by the American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club.

The first show at Greenville, S. C., Jan. 12-19, had 800 entries and many of them the very best. The winning White Wyandotte scored 96, with others close after him. All the American breeds were well represented and a very nice showing of turkeys, ducks, and geese. The show paid out all premiums and had a balance in the treasury. The next show will be December 10-14, and Judge S. T. Lea will place the ribbons. Everybody is cordially invited.

Merrell Carlton, College Park, Ga., Black Minorcas won at Nashville, Tenn., show in January, 1907, 1, 2 hen; 1, 3, 4 cockerel; 2 pullet; 1 pen, and the only special offered. Party who won 1st pullet used eggs from my hens. There were five exhibitors.

At the Piedmont show in Atlanta, Ga., January, 1907, seven of my birds were entered and won 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 cockerel; 1, 3, 4 pullet; 1 pen, and three specials. There were five exhibitors and 33 Minorcas in the show.

The members of the Monroe Poultry Association are all crowing over the big show that was held in Monroe, N. C., Jan. 8, 9, 10, 11. They had a fine lot of birds there. The Charlotte boys did their part as usual with a big exhibit and took a big lot of specials back. E. R. Cash, of Gaffney, S. C., had the best pair of M. B. Turkeys in the show that has been seen for many days. The Tom weighed 40 pounds. The show was a success every way, and they are more encouraged than ever to go on with the good work, expecting to have a humming show next year.

Announcement is made by the Jamestown Exposition management that John A. Murkin, Jr., has been selected to have charge of the Poultry show which will be in connection with the Exposition at Jamestown this year. The poultry show will be two weeks and be the last week in October and first in November, unless change is made in the plans. Mr. Murkin will enter upon his duties of organizing the work at once. Full announcement will be made in a few weeks of the work in view. Mr. Murkin is to be congratulated upon his appointment.

One of the attractions at Madison Square Garden show was the pen of Pekin Ducks imported from Japan by the Fernbrook Farms, Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y. The birds were bought especially for Mr. Wm. Bonner, the proprietor of the farm, from the Royal Gardens in Japan. From these ducks he has built up a strain that have an egg record of 155 eggs per duck. This farm makes a specialty of securing fertile eggs and for this purpose feed fish, using over a half ton a day on their immense plant. The eggs are proving very high in fertility. A specialty is made of eggs for hatching. Look up their large ad. and prices on eggs elsewhere.

Partridge Wyandotte Park, J. D. Payne, proprietor, Burlington, N. C., won as follows: State Fair, Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 15-20, 1906: Buff Wyandottes, 4 birds entered, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullets. Partridge Wyandottes, 8 entries, 1st cock, 2nd and 3rd cockerels, 1st and 3rd hens, 1st and 3rd pullets. Silver Penciled Wyandottes, 7 entries, 1st and 2nd cockerels, 2nd and 3rd hens, 1st and 2nd pullets. North Carolina Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 8-11, 1907: Buff Wyandottes, 3 entries, 1st cock, 1st and 2nd pullets. Partridge Wyandottes, 11 entries, 1st and 2nd cocks, 1st, 3rd and 4th cockerels, 2nd and 3rd hens, 4th pullet, 2nd pen. Silver Penciled Wyandottes, 9 entries, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd hens, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the National Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Club was held at

## ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY.

21 acres and all my care devoted to them. Winners at Elgin and Nunda, Ill., scoring to 94 points. Eggs \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 45; \$10.00 for 100. Some grand dark cockerels with score cards for sale.

**HENRY T. SHANNON,** Cary Station, I. I.

## WE ARE LAYING & HATCHING FOR YOU DE GRAFF POULTRY FARM

AMSTERDAM, N.Y.

CATALOGUE  
FREE

BEST  
REDS  
IN  
AMERICA



## RHODE ISLAND REDS

From the  
Original  
Tripp-  
McComber  
Flock



Hardy,  
Prolific,  
Farm Bred,  
Pure Stock.

For Birds at Moderate Prices, or "Eggs  
to Hatch," at 10 cents each, write to

**WALTER SHERMAN**  
CLIFFDALE, - NEWPORT, R. I.

I have also White Wyandottes and  
Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks  
and Light Brahmas at same prices.  
Send for circular.

## Cherokee Farm

**Rhode Island Reds**

As good as the best. Young stock  
ready for early fall delivery.  
Send for circulars.

**Bronze Turkeys**

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the Boston show at 1:30 Wednesday, January 16, 1907. The president, Mr. Tuttle, was in the chair, and by-laws of the constitution were adopted and the organization perfected. This club was started at Cincinnati show in 1906. Robt. C. Tuttle, Hartford, Conn., was elected president; John E. Davis, Marblehead, Mass., Secretary. The executive committee consists of the president, secretary and W. F. Hoyt, Penacook, N. H.; Ed. Walking, W. Medford, Mass.; J. Cleveland Capen, Bloomfield, Conn.; Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass.; Walter T. Almy, New Bedford, Mass. The object of the club is to work in harmony with the Rhode Island Red Club of America, but to particularly push the interests of the Rose Comb variety.

Bird Bros., Myersdale, Pa., at the recent Madison Square Garden show won in Mammoth Bronze Turkeys as many points as all other exhibitors combined. The turkey display this year at the Garden was pronounced by all the best ever seen there. Bird Bros. won first, second and fourth pullet, second and fifth cockerel, fourth hen, second, third and fourth cock. The first pullet, without doubt, had the finest wing ever seen on a female, and was a good all-round bird. The same was true of the second cock as to wing, he losing on size. They certainly have extra strong blood lines in Bronze. In Partridge Wyandottes they won at the Garden, 2, 3 cock, 2 hen, 4 cockerel, being four ribbons on five entries. They had the four best cocks in the show in the class. Their winnings are certainly remarkable when it is remembered that all the old timers in the class were there with their best, from all over the country.

The Whitcomb, Inc., Riverside, R. I., are the largest exclusive breeders of Barred Rocks in the world. Their farm handles about five thousand breeders all the time and is equipped to handle as high as sixteen thousand birds at one time. It is a poultry farm where the man behind the gun, Mr. Warren Fales, is himself an expert breeder and he does not have to depend for his success on the say so of another. One of the most remarkable winnings in the Barred Rock alley at Madison Square Garden, the greatest Rock show ever seen, was made this year by the Whitcomb Farms when they won first and second pullet, first and second hen, second and sixth cock, and eleven specials, thus making more points than any other exhibitor in that class in the Garden this year. The winnings of this farm at Providence is quite sweeping also. Be sure and read their ad. and write them if you are interested in getting some first class stock. They can also supply utility stock and eggs at very reasonable prices.

The four days' poultry show by the Bristol Poultry Association was a success, both from a financial standpoint and also by reason of the quantity and quality of the various strains of fancy fowls exhibited. The show was visited by several hundred people during the four days exhibit, and very many were the complimentary expressions said concerning the fine feathered birds on exhibition. Worthy of special mention for both quantity and quality of birds exhibited were these several strains: The White Wyandottes of T. L. Bayne, of Russellville, Tenn., the Black Langshans of Howard Cochran, of Bristol; the White Leghorns, of Adams Bros., Bristol; the Barred Plymouth Rocks of R. L. Cannon, Bristol; the Buff Wyandottes, of M. D. Andes, Bristol; and the Brown Leghorns of H. S. Copeland, Powell's Station, Tenn. Luke Dixon, Bristol's Brown Leghorn specialist, only entered two of his fine hens and won the blue and red ribbons (first and second prizes). His first prize hen tied the score of Mr. Copeland's highest scoring bird; these birds being the highest scoring Brown Leghorns in the show.

It is a good idea to give particular attention to the brooder in which you expect to raise chicks you hatch. A great many people do not give the same consideration to the kind of a brooder they use that they do to the kind of an incubator that they buy. In this con-

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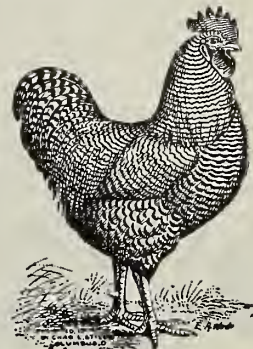
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nection, we wish to call your attention to the brooder fixtures manufactured by the H. M. Sheer Company, Quincy Illinois, and suggest that you send for their catalog. Their advertisement is in this issue. If your old machine is not working right; does not rear strong, vigorous, healthy chicks; is difficult to regulate and maintain the proper temperature, we would advise putting on an Acme Lamp and Regulator at once. If you are interested in building your own machines you will find in this catalog a complete set of plans for building both incubators and brooders. These are so clearly described and so fully illustrated that any one can follow them without any trouble. In writing be sure and mention this paper, and address the H. M. Sheer Company, Hampshire Street, Quincy, Illinois.

At the annual meeting of the American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club held Thursday, January 17, 1907, in Gray's Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, the following officers were elected: E. E. Carter, President, Knoxville, Tenn.; H. M. Moyer, Eastern Vice-President, Bechtelsville, Pa.; Wm. G. Warnock, Western Vice-President, Geneseo, Ill.; W. H. Weibke, Northern Vice-President, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Loring Brown, Southern Vice-President, Smyrna, Ga.; S. W. Crosby, Central Vice-President, Newton Falls, Ohio; E. W. Staebler, Secretary-Treasurer, 2449 Tremont St. S. W., Cleveland, Ohio. The reports of our secretary show the club in fine condition, having made a gain of 78 members during the year. The club gives a handsome cup to each state having a membership of ten members, also a set of club ribbons for the best cock, cockerel, hen, pullet and pen, these specials to be competed for by members only. The president offers a \$25.00 silver cup for the member securing the greatest number of members during the year. A catalogue will be published about the first of March. For further information, catalogue or application blanks, address the secretary-treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio.

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## RHODE ISLAND REDS—Continued

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S. C. R. I. RED cockerels for sale—Tompkin's strain—from first prize cock, World's Fair. Eggs for sale in season, \$2.50 for 15. S. J. Tetley, Farmington, Mo. 36

WRITE Rosedale Poultry Yards for the right sort, from the right place, at right prices. Winners in hottest competition. Philip Caswell, Prop., Newport, R. I. 39

SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Reds, 25 prizes won at New York, Hagerstown, Mineola. Send stamp for egg circular. Robert Seaman, Box 19, Jericho, New York. 38

RHODE Island Reds exclusively; 1st pen cost me \$75; 2nd pen \$50; 3rd pen's score 85 to 88. Eggs cheaper than anybody. W. Oscar Orr, Roanoke, Ala. 36

SINGLE Comb Reds—Winner at Madison Square, 1907, Brockton and Falmouth, Mass. Cockerels \$3, 5. Eggs \$1, 2, \$3.50 per setting. Circular free. White Birch Poultry Farm, Box U, Bridgewater, Mass. 37

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SIBLEY'S Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. First prize at Detroit and Chicago, 1906, and sweepstakes prizes at both exhibits. Bred for laying quality, size, shape and color. Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. Frank Churchill Sibley, South Bend, Ind. 36

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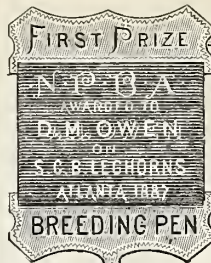
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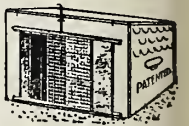
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But why is it that the other fellows change regularly each season?  
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Write at once for our Free Catalogue. It describes the Cornell Chick Machinery and Cornell Method.

**CORNELL INCUBATOR MFG. CO., Box 611 Ithaca, N.Y.**

# 60,000 PEOPLE

are supposed to read this advertisement. Each of you that need an Incubator, should buy

## THE COUSINS INCUBATOR

Those that have Incubators, that cannot afford to discard them for The COUSINS, THE BEST, should at least equip them with

The Cousins Labor Saving and Life Protecting EGG TURNING TRAY.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. DON'T SAY MINE OR MY NEIGHBORS WILL DO.  
IF OUR FATHERS HAD SAID THAT, THE MOWING MACHINE  
WOULD NEVER HAVE HAD A CHANCE.

**THE COUSINS INCUBATOR COMPANY, WARREN, PENN. U. S. A.**

## DEMING

Get something reliable when you buy.

**Barrel, Bucket, Knapsack, Hand and Power Outfits.** No greater variety nor better types than Deming

## SPRAYERS



For trees, shrubs and vines. Model appliances for poultrymen for whitewashing, disinfecting, etc.

Write for catalogue with full particulars.

**THE DEMING CO.,**

160 Depot Street, Salem, Ohio.

General Agencies in Principal Cities

Headquarters for

✧ ✧ Poultrymen

## HOTEL IMPERIAL

Knoxville's Most Modern and Up-to-Date Hotel

LONG DISTANCE PHONES IN EVERY ROOM

Rates \$2.50 and up. Rooms with Bath, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per day

**AMERICAN PLAN**

## PARRISH'S LIGHT BRAHMAS

At four of the largest show in the South this season  
Won Forty out of a possible Forty-seven Ribbons.

**T. REID PARRISH, 17TH ST., E. NASHVILLE, TENN.**

## MILLIGAN'S STRAIN WHITE LECHORNS

Won at the great Nashville Show in the hands of his customers, which is a convincing fact that he can guarantee his birds to win in any competition. I have made success possible for most of the Southern Poultry Yards, and to-day my birds are pronounced by judges and breeders what I claim them to be, the Best Strain of S. C. White Leghorns. My birds are unexcelled as layers, and this quality bred with generation after generation as winners at Chicago World's Fair, Cincinnati, Louisville, Birmingham, and the world's largest exhibits, ought to convince you, dear reader, where to place your valuable order. Address

**J. R. MILLIGAN, 335 26th St., Louisville, Ky.**

**S. C. Brown Leghorns**

Winners at Mobile, Jan. 1905  
and November, 1905

**Blue Andalusians**

Winners at Mobile, Nov., 1905. and at  
Atlanta, December, 1905

**Columbian Wyandottes**

Winners at Birmingham, Dec., 1906

**PENS MATED JANUARY 1st. STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE**

**STURTEVANT BROS. + BOX 20. + KUSHLA, ALA.**



JOIN OUR COLONY  
OF  
NORTHERN FOLKS  
IN  
SOUTH GEORGIA  
THE  
LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES

WHY spend another winter in the cold North, and thus spend your hard-earned money to keep warm? The 1906 Colony Company offers you many inducements in the Sunny South to get a home for almost nothing. They give work to all. Fuel free. City lots free to actual settlers. 10,000 acres of fertile soil to be divided into farms and truck patches. Excellent bee, poultry and fruit country. Climate unexcelled, water pure and fresh, railroad facilities excellent, rates cheap. Don't lay this magazine aside until you write for further particulars. The lots and close in land tracts are going rapidly. We are filling up with North Georgians and Northwesterners; in fact, every State in the Union is represented. Remember we help you to a home if you are honest and willing to work. Lazy, shiftless and dishonest people need not write for particulars.

## ADDRESS

1906 COLONY CO.  
FOLKSTON, GEORGIA.

C. W. WAUGHTEL, Mgr.

# PINELAND

**FAMOUS  
INCUBATORS & BROODERS**

Nothing hard to understand about running a Pineland Incubator. 10 minutes easy work daily. No danger; no wasted oil; fresh air ventilation; regulator sensitive; heat uniform. Beginners can succeed first time. 20 years of success back of our guarantee. We take risk—not you. Pineland Brooders save chicks. Better than freaky hens—more economical. Agents wanted. Free catalog contains chart of chick growing in shell.

**PINELAND INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO.,**  
Box K, Jamesburg, N. J.




**FIDELITY POULTRY FOODS**

## POULTRY FENCING

WRITE US FOR PRICES ON

ELWOOD WOVEN WIRE FENCE  
POULTRY NETTING, or any kind  
of Wire Fencing :: :: :: :: ::

### HARDWARE

**McClung, Buffat & Buckwell**  
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

## Hope's Great Jewelry Store

Is one of the most complete establishments of its kind  
in the South Established 1868

Our Sales Department has every case crowded with the finest, newest and most attractive Jewelry, Gems and Watches.

Our Manufacturing Department is prepared to repair the finest imported and domestic Watches, Jewelry and to reset Gems.

Our Copper Plate Engraving executes all orders in correct and elegant manner.

Our Optical Department enjoys the most enviable reputation. IN EVERY DEPARTMENT we are constantly filling MAIL ORDERS from all sections of the South. Write us when in need of anything in our line.

**HOPE BROS., 519 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.**

## D. R. MAYO

625 GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

**Poultry Supplies, Field and Garden Seeds**

**DARLING'S FEEDS. BEEF MEAL, BONE MEAL, SHELL AND GRIT.**

**A full line Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Write me your needs**

**SENT FREE** Booklet entitled "Draughon's Eye Opener." It will convince you that Draughon's Colleges can, by their SUPERIOR and COPYRIGHTED methods, teach

you more Bookkeeping in THREE months than others can in SIX, and that Draughon's teach the BEST systems of shorthand.

# DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS Colleges.

\$300,000.00 capital; 28 Colleges in 16 States; 17 years' success.

**POSITIONS** secured or money refunded. Written contract given. For Catalog and "Eye Opener," call, phone, or write Jno. F. Draughon, President, either place.

**LEARN** Law, Bookkeeping, Short-hand, Penmanship, Drawing, Arithmetic, Bus. English, Etc. Satisfaction GUARANTEED. Write for prices.

**KNOXVILLE, Nashville, Atlanta, Raleigh, Columbia, Memphis, Little Rock, St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, etc.**



# Send for the Sure Hatch Book

"The new Sure Hatch Book is the finest of its kind ever printed." That's what everyone says who has seen it.

We want to send you one of these Free books. You can't afford to be without one, if you have chickens on the place or a place to have chickens.

This book has 102 pages of reading matter and illustrations—Scores of Photographs—taken right on the farms where chickens make money. It is written in good plain English, by practical chicken men, who know more about chickens and incubators than they do about big dictionary words. Chock full of sound sense. Gives, practical, helpful advice on everything in the poultry business—from the eggs to the dollar—and it is all made as plain as A, B, C.

Of course, this book tells about the

## SURE HATCH INCUBATOR

with its highest hatching record and lowest selling prices. Guaranteed for 5 years and built to last a lifetime. Runs itself and pays for itself with one hatch—think of it! In just a few weeks every cent you put into a Sure Hatch comes back to you, and with a profit at that.

These are not "hot air" statements. For ten years we have been saying the same things about the Sure Hatch, and it has never failed to make good.

Its success has built the largest incubator factory in the world—over 50,000 square feet of manufacturing space—and for the same reason, our sales are greater than any other.

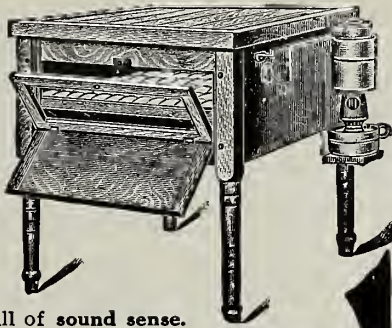
We are so sure that the Sure Hatch will "make good" for you, that we say plainly, if it doesn't, we take it back at our expense. Fair, isn't it?

Well, our new book explains everything. We pay freight. Write us today, and we will send you a FREE book by return mail.

### SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.

Box 51, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 51, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTE—July 1, 1906, our Main Office and Factory were removed from Clay Center to Fremont, Neb.



## Let Me Quote You a Price on a CHATHAM Before You Buy an Incubator



It will take one penny for a postal, and a minute of your time, to write for Special Prices on 1907 Chatham Incubators and Brooders. No matter what kind of a machine you have in mind—no matter where you intend buying, or when—TODAY you should send me a postal and get my catalog and prices.

My book will post you on the best way to make money out of poultry—and my prices on Chatham Incubators and Brooders will show you how to start in the poultry business for a small amount of money.

Chatham Incubators are sold on

## 84 Days FREE

trial, freight prepaid, and are guaranteed 5 years. Chatham Incubators are the best possible to make. They are tested, and known to produce the largest percentage of strong, healthy chickens.

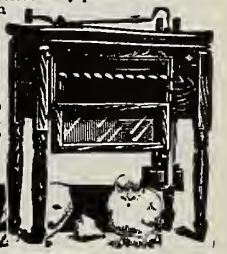
If you are most ready to buy a machine now, put it off for a day or two, until you can get my prices and catalog. Then decide.

We have warehouses in all the leading trade centers—where Chatham Incubators and Brooders are kept in stock—insuring prompt delivery.

I invite you to write for my prices and book. I can save you money on an incubator.

MANSON CAMPBELL,  
President Manson  
Campbell Co., Ltd.,  
305 Wesson Ave.,  
Detroit, Mich.

If you live west of the  
Mississippi River,  
address me Box 305  
Topeka, Kan.



2 hatches free and 5 years guarantee these are our terms for the Gem. They are not cheap machines, made simply to sell and that no one ever heard of before. They are scientifically built, high per cent hatching with a splendid record. Thousands of satisfied users enthusiastically recommend them. The

### GEM INCUBATOR

proves its merits by actual results. As an No. 1 hatcher it stands right in the front rank. For convenience and ease of operation it's way ahead of all others.

It's especially the women's favorite because the Removable Chick Tray and Nursery make it so easy to keep clean. Write today for our free catalog. It explains our plan of selling direct to you at Factory Prices cutting out all dealers profits. It tells how successful others have been and how you can make the most money with your Poultry.

GEM INCUBATOR CO.,  
Box 407, Trotwood, Ohio.

### ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME?

No farmer should think of buying a home before seeing a copy of the Farm and Real Estate Journal. It has the largest list of lands advertised in it of any paper published west of Chicago. It reaches 45,000 readers each issue, 85 per cent of which are farmers, and is one of the best advertising mediums if you have any property to sell. Advertising rates 2 cents per word.

For 75c we will mail you the Journal for a year, or for 10c in silver we will send it for two months on trial.

Farm and Real Estate Journal,  
Traer, Iowa.

35

## WHAT the HEN THAT "STOLE" HER NEST TAUGHT US

We certainly created a lot of favorable comment in poultry circles last month with the announcement of the new improvement in the 1907 Prairie State Incubator.

The unique, yet thoroughly common-sense methods we pursued in our investigations for the purpose of improving this year's machine over its already successful record as a hatcher appealed to the poultry public with particular force.

We are satisfied that those who saw our machine in operation at the New York and Chicago shows were thoroughly convinced that the Prairie State is the "nearest to nature" hatcher yet devised, and the chicks that were hatched during these two big shows are the best evidence that could be offered.

Did you see 'em?

Didn't they look just like chicks taken from the "old hen"?

That anemic (consumptive) condition so common with the usual incubator-hatched chicks and which takes off such large percentages during the first ten days is entirely overcome in the 1907 Prairie State.

This is a point we want you to remember—it means many dollars to you, for what gain is there to be had where the loss just after hatching is so great?

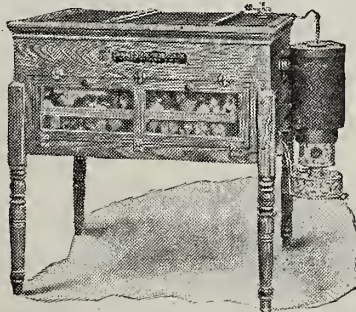
In the Prairie State this has been overcome by re-constructing the egg chamber so as to obtain "natural" conditions. Heat is supplied just right, ventilation is practically perfect and the proper amount of humidity is retained to provide the eggs with hatching conditions just like those under the hen.

We have retained all the good qualities of last year's machine, and by adding the "greatest step" of this year we have a ma-

chine which not only possesses the highest hatching powers of any made today, but in addition a machine that brings off chicks stronger, bigger, full of healthy blood—just like hen-hatched chicks—than any other on the market.

Now why trust to luck in buying an incubator? Why not buy the machine that has proven itself the "nearest-to-nature" hatcher yet put out?

Remember, it isn't the chicks you hatch—it's the chick you sell or raise to maturity that shows the profit.



Just send for our 1907 catalogue—it will interest you more than any incubator catalogue you ever read. It's free also—our New Brooder catalogue.

THE PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.,  
512 Main St., Homer City, Pa.



### THE RELIABLE'S 25th BIRTHDAY

We have been at it 25 years. You take no chances when you buy a Reliable. Scientific construction, double heating system, automatic regulation, and simple operation, are not experiments. No draughts, no hot spots, one-third less oil. Guaranteed. Your money back if it's not as we claim. Free Silver Jubilee catalog. Get prices for Reliable Farm pure bred poultry and eggs. Incubators shipped the same day order is received.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box A401, Quincy, Ill.





# You Can Get More Eggs And Save Feed Bills

EVERY atom that hens use in making eggs, comes from the food they eat. They can't get it anywhere else.

That being true, you must, if you expect eggs in abundance, feed foods rich in egg-making materials.

Analysis shows that not only eggs, but the bones, the lean meat and the feathers of fowls are all made up of what the professors call "protein."

Hence, fowls must have protein if they are to give you the best results.

But protein is found only in small quantities in most grains and vegetables, but in large quantities in animal food.

That's why all fowls crave worms and bugs. Instinct teaches them that they need such food.

Of course, they can't catch "the early worm" in winter or when they are yarded, so you must give them this protein in some other form.

The best substitute is fresh-cut, raw, green bones—the trimmings from the meat market, with meat and gristle adhering to them.

In its raw state it contains exactly the same food elements as the worms and bugs. It contains over four times as much protein as grain, and is

rich in lime and other egg-making materials.

That's why fowls like it so well and why it doubles the egg-yield, increases fertility, makes larger hatches and stronger chicks, develops earlier broilers and layers and makes heavier market fowls—

Because it "balances the ration" by supplying what is most scarce in grains. You can't get the best results without it.

Green bone is easily and quickly prepared, with

## MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

We want you to try this machine. You don't have to buy it—just try it first.

To prove to you what it will do, we will send you any one you may select from our catalogue on

### 10 Days Free Trial

(No Money in Advance.)

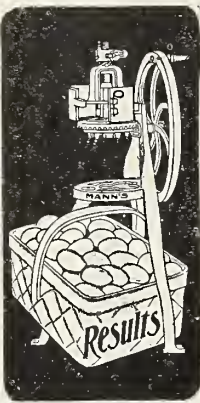
It cuts all bone with all adhering meat and gristle, never clogging and wasting nothing. It automatically adapts itself to your strength, so that any one can use it.

It is strong, durable and does not get out of order.

But try it! Send today for catalogue—select the machine you want to try—we'll do the rest.

F. W. MANN COMPANY.

Milford, Mass.



Try This Free  
No Money in Advance

Box 121

# STEVENS



The difference between Hitting and Missing is the difference between an Accurate and an Inaccurate Arm. Choose wisely—discriminate! Get a STEVENS! Forty years of experience behind our tried and proved line of

## RIFLES, PISTOLS, SHOTGUNS Rifle Telescopes, Etc.

Ask your dealer and insist on the STEVENS. If you cannot obtain, we ship direct, express prepaid, on receipt of catalog price.

Send 4c in stamps for 110 page catalog describing the entire STEVENS line. Profusely illustrated, and contains points on Shooting, Ammunition, Etc.

Beautiful three-color Aluminum Hanger will be forwarded for 20 cents in stamps.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.,  
P. O. Box 4096

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS., U.S.A.

# LEE'S 3 LEADERS

"I have been in the poultry business for 15 years and Lee's Egg Maker beats anything I ever fed."—E. M. Robinette, Ordway, Colo.

Lee's Egg Maker not only starts hens to laying but it keeps them at it. The increased egg yield will pay for Lee's

## Egg Maker

and give a good big profit besides. Egg Maker is one-half granulated blood (deo-dorized), a highly concentrated form of meat food—just what all hens need to help them lay. It supplies materials eggs are made of—keeps hens busy. Comes at 25c., 50c. and \$2. All dealers sell it or sent direct.

Roup, Colds, Frosted Combs, Canker, Swelled Head and a whole train of winter disorders knock out the poultrymen's profits.

## Germozone

twice a week in the drinking water cures them all and keeps fowls in the pink of condition. A 50c. package stops the loss and puts profit in your pocket. Dealers sell it or we will send it direct.

Don't let lice pester your poultry. Just spray the roosts, nests and every crack in the poultry house with Lee's Liquid

## Lice Killer

No bother to use—no hand ling, dusting or greasing of fowls. Per can 35c., 60c. and \$1. Sold everywhere. Write today for Lee's FREE book and a "Mandy Lee" catalog. GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.



## CLEARING SALE OF "RINGLETS" A GRAND FLOCK

of very choice exhibition and breeding fowls of the following strains must be sold at once:

H. B. Thompson's famous "Ringlets," C. H. Latham's Barred Rocks, Cook's Orpington's, Duston's Wyandottes, Fishel's White Rocks and Buff Rock Nuggets. Large and vigorous fowls. These strains were bought direct, thoroughly line-bred, for exhibition, and for laying qualities as well. My birds have captured over 100 prizes since 1905. Eggs from best matings \$1.50 to \$2 per setting. Send orders for mating list. Orders receive prompt attention.

DR. JOHN W. LASLEY, BURLINGTON, N. C.

# POULTRY RAISERS PREPARE FOR ROUP

## CHANGING SEASONS—CHILL WINDS—WINTRY WEATHER

bring on colds, catarrh, etc., that lead to ROUP, the scourge of the poultry yard. It can be prevented and cured with

## CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

The only positive cure known to scientific poultrymen.

It Is Absolutely Guaranteed.

Money Back If It Fails.

A thimbleful in the drinking water and fowls eagerly cure themselves.

No trouble—no fuss.

Price 50c and \$1.00 Postpaid.

Conkey's Valuable Book For

Poultrymen Free.

Regular price 25c. Free to you for 2 cts postage and names of two other poultry raisers. All of Conkey's Remedies are Positively Guaranteed. A specific remedy for each disease of the domestic fowl.

The G. E. Conkey Company,  
97 Ottawa Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED.

Petaluma Incubator Co., Pacific Coast Agents.

## POULTRY CUTS



Our new catalog now ready; latest and best designs; all varieties; send for it today. Also poultry post cards; sample of your variety for stamp. Chas. L. Stiles, 42 E. Gay St., Columbus, O.



## CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT CHICK FEED

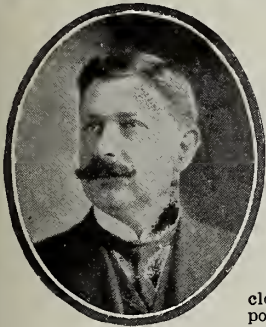
Hen Feed,  
Mash Egg Feed,

Ever Green Clover  
Meal, and Pigeon Feed

The Standard Poultry Supplies of the World. The ONLY Original Dry Chick Feed. Sold Everywhere. Please write for prices and name of nearest Agent. W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man.) ST. LOUIS, MO.

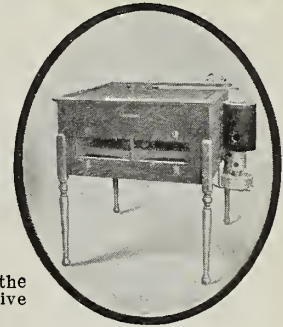






# MODEL

## INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



### Chas. A. Cyphers and a Message

February is here! The sun is beginning to burn a hole through the clouds that have persistently hung over us for two months, and progressive poultrymen are beginning to burn a hole in their spring work.

The layers are getting busy. These are the May and June-hatched pullets that helped to fill our laying pens—helped to progress that would have been impossible without them. But where is the poultryman who, as he watched his late pullets maturing in December, did not wish that he had hatched earlier last spring so that from his September and October-matured pullets he could have marketed eggs at the long prices that ruled all fall and early winter?

The tendency this year is to get to work early and secure more early birds than heretofore. Poultrymen met at the shows express general satisfaction with last year's work, but every progressive poultryman tries to button the work up a little tighter each year; to get the work done on a little better time schedule. All over your plant signs are saying, Get to work: summer will be here before you realize it. A month lost can't be recalled. Get busy!

And the greatest thing is to have the right equipment and enough of it! The most successful of you already have the Models. Decide on the additional number you will use this year and get your order in promptly. I can ship the day after your order is received.

If you have not had the success you should have had; if you cannot count profits proportionately as great as those of the Lakewood Farm—Crystal Springs Farm—Valle Crusis Farm—Blue Mountain Farm—don't be discouraged. We all make mistakes. If you are handicapped with a low-grade equipment that, no matter how hard you work, makes progress impossible, throw it aside. Charge up the cost to experience. Start the new season right with the Model equipment made by the man who knows what is necessary to hatch and rear chickens; and who, on the big Model Farm this summer, has hatched and reared more chickens than were ever before

turned out in a full season, anywhere, at any time, by any one.

On the Model Farm we are sure of our equipment. The Model Incubators and Brooders will meet every demand we can make on them. We have over twenty thousand birds now,—many going to market,—more coming on every day. We are preparing to get out a lot in February and more in March and April that, together, will give us thirty thousand early pullets next fall. We want to reap the benefit of fall's long prices on eggs.

Send for the Model catalogue. Let us tell you why the Model Incubators hatch more and stronger chicks than any other machine.

#### BLUE MOUNTAIN POULTRY FARM

Stroudsburg, Pa., January, 5, 1907.

Chas. A. Cyphers, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have been using your machines since 1896, and I still have one of the first machines you put on the market. It is in constant use, and still does good work. I am now using 47 Models, and they are the easiest to run and to clean up after a hatch of any I have tried. I hatched 43,000 ducks in them last season, hatching an average of 71 per cent of the fertile eggs. Our last hatch was 279 ducks out of one machine. Wishing you a prosperous New Year I am,

Yours respectfully, Wm. Truslow.

Also send two dimes for a copy of my book, "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters." It gives the cost of production in all branches of the poultry business. It gives the market quotation week by week averaged for three years. It shows when a chick hatched any week in the year could be marketed as a broiler or as a roasting chicken, and the profit it would make. It also tells of the profits of egg production and how best to secure them. Write me today.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 332 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Give me Darling's Chick Feed and I can raise 95 per cent of all the little chicks I can hatch. I have proved this.**

**JAMES GAGE,**  
Elgin, Texas.

**What % of Chicks Hatched Do You Raise**

It is no trouble to hatch chicks. All the trouble lies in the raising. To see them dying by scores and hundreds is the distressing feature of the poultry business.

They die of bowel trouble, of sleepy disease and other causes. But as a matter of fact, the cause of these complaints, and the real cause of the enormous death rate, is improper feeding.

No question about it—90% of all the deaths among little chicks is due to improper feeding.

The real need among poultrymen is for right ideas as to what the weak, unsaved stomachs of little chicks will stand, and what must go into them to save their lives.

# DARLING'S CHICK FEED

**Gives Poultry Raisers a Feed That is Adapted to Little Chicks' Needs.**

It is a scientifically balanced food, composed only of selected seeds and grains, only those that are adapted to the chick's needs being used. They are properly screened and cleaned and reduced to the proper size.

You want a feed that the chicks can digest. There is no trouble about their digesting and assimilating Darling's Chick Feed.

When you buy Darling's Chick Feed you are not getting the sweepings or waste from some mill.

We are not in the milling business and we are not making breakfast foods. It is not a by-product from any manufactured article, but prepared specially and solely for feeding little chicks.

It procures a rapid growth, gives a good, strong framework, and makes larger and better market fowls and laying hens.

It starts chicks right and insures uninterrupted growth, good health and earliest maturity.

Your order is solicited on a trial shipment. With the results it gives, you will find it the cheapest chick food you can buy.

Price \$2.50 per 100-lb. Bag, F. O. B. Cars, Chicago or New York. Cash with order.

## DARLING'S 100-LB. BAG LINE

Chick Feed, \$2.50; Laying Food, \$2.00; Scratching Food, \$2.00; Beef Scraps, \$2.50; Forcing Food, \$2.00; Oyster Shells, 60c; Mica Crystal Grit, 65c.

Shipments made from Chicago or New York. Prices f. o. b. cars. Cash with order.

Our catalog gives particulars on feeds and feeding and lists a full line of up-to-date supplies. Write for copy.

**Darling & Company, Box 41, Long Island City, New York., Box 41, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.**



# HATCHES 90 PER CENT OF FERTILE EGGS THE RANNEY AVERAGE



That's the average result of hatches figured on reports from users of the Ranney Incubator. We can give you the names of many who have obtained these results and better. Only results spell success. Mr. J. B. Ranney for years closely studied the incubator problem and the different incubators on the market until he became thoroughly familiar with them. The result was that he has designed and patented a machine that embodies the strong points of each one and eliminates all of their defects. In addition, he incorporated many exclusive features of his own. This could only result in one thing—an absolutely perfect incubator. The Ranney is the modern success.

## THE RANNEY INCUBATOR

Is the only machine having adjustable ventilation that makes it equally successful in any climate or locality—mountainous or swampy.

It has 3 inch walls all around, insulated with mineral wool and dead air space—it is absolutely cold-proof, even in zero temperature. The fresh air inlet is at the bottom of the case, not at the lamp, as in most machines. Hence the fresh air is never devitalized or fouled by fumes of oil. The Ranney is the only machine having detachable legs—you can set it up by tapping them in with a hammer, in a minute.

Our new catalogue, describing fully every detail, will be gladly sent you upon request. Brooders and all sorts of Poultry Supplies, always in stock. We give an ironclad money-back guarantee with the Ranney. (You take no risk.)

FREE—Valuable 48-page book "Poultry Diseases and Useful Information." (Usually sells for 25c.) Send 2c stamp for postage. We pay freight east of the Rocky Mountains.

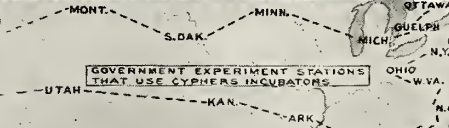
**RANNEY INCUBATOR CO.,**

**78 Jackson Street,**

**BAY CITY, MICHIGAN**

## THE WORLD'S BEST HATCHERS

RECOMMENDED  
AND USED BY  
GOVERNMENT  
EXPERIMENT  
STATIONS



THROUGHOUT UNITED STATES AND CANADA

## CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

are in Successful Use on More Government Experiment Stations in the United States, Canada and other countries than all other makes of Incubators and Brooders Combined.

These Reports Prove That Cyphers Incubators are Practically Automatic, Simple of Operation; Require No Supplied Moisture, and are Absolutely Self-Regulating and Self-Ventilating.

### WHAT SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS SAY

This Answers the Question—"Which Incubator Shall I Buy?"

**HATCH EXPERIMENT STATION.**  
Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Amherst, Mass.  
We find your incubators give better hatches than any others we have ever tried. They are simple and easy to operate. Three 20-egg machines have been in use by students in the College, none of whom had ever before had any experience in running an incubator. Beginners have repeatedly secured excellent hatches with your machines.

*Wm. P. Beale*  
Prof. of Agriculture.

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*C. B. Sullivan*  
Director

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*Wm. M. Johnston*  
Poultry man

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We began using our first Cyphers Incubator six years ago and now have 8, 30-egg sets. These machines do all you claim for them, and with a very small amount of care and labor. No one can ask for a machine that is more easily handled, or for one that will give better results. Having had considerable experience with incubators I regard the Cyphers as the best of any I have used.

*Wm. H. Smith*  
Dept. of Animal Industry.

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*Geo. W. Johnson*  
Poultryman

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*W. H. Saunders*  
Chief of Poultry Dept.

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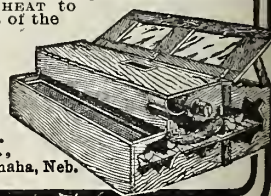
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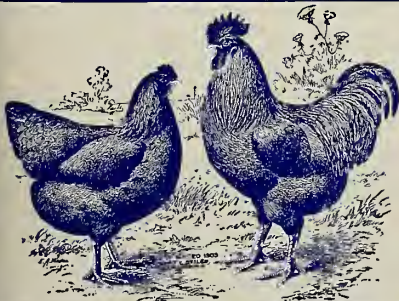
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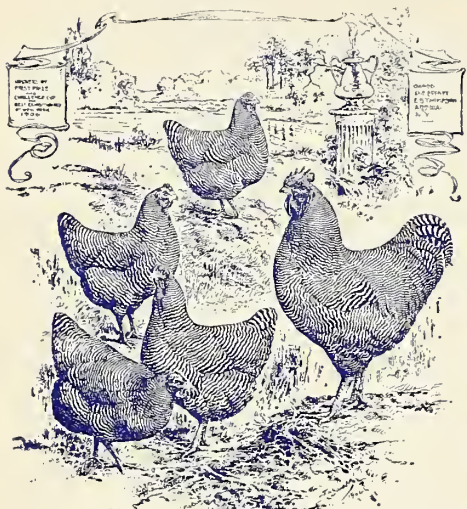
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Stamped their superiority in the most decisive manner, winning again the Superb Challenge Trophy, value \$100, for best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet. This is the third time the "Ringlets" have won this grandest of all trophies, giving them now absolute and final ownership. In this "COLOSSAL CONFLICT" the "Ringlets" lifted the great National Sweepstakes Cup presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for the best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet. My Barred Rocks won double the number of silver cups and special prizes of any competitor, including the sweepstakes special in gold for best Plymouth Rocks on exhibition, male or female, any variety.

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